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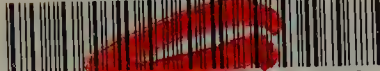


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WAR MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.



GENERAL ELLIOTT'S MEDAL FOR GIBRALTAR,
1779-82 (OBERSE).



GENERAL ELLIOTT'S MEDAL FOR GIBRALTAR,
1779-82 (REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR CEYLON, 1795-6
(REVERSE).



DAVISON'S MEDAL FOR THE NILE, 1798
(OBERSE).



DAVISON'S MEDAL FOR THE NILE, 1798
(REVERSE)

WAR MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

ISSUED TO THE BRITISH MILITARY AND
NAVAL FORCES

FROM 1588 TO 1889.

BY

D. HASTINGS IRWIN.

WITH TEN PLATES,
CONTAINING FORTY-EIGHT FAC-SIMILE ILLUSTRATIONS OF MEDALS,
BARS, AND CROSSES.



LONDON:

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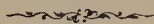
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PREFACE.



IN late years collecting War Medals has become a very popular hobby in this country, and seems likely to rival in popularity the formation of collections of coins. No doubt one reason for this is the very fine appearance presented by the medals when decked with their proper ribbons, and also the fact that almost every medal recalls some act of gallantry performed during the campaign for which it was issued. Hitherto the standard work on the subject has been Gibson's "British Military and Naval Medals," an excellent work, and one which contains much valuable information. It only, however, touches on medals down to 1877, since when many additions to our campaign medals have been made. Previous to this work, Carter's "Medals of the British Army" was the chief book on the subject, but it only treated on medals down to the China War, in 1860, and is more of a military history than a collector's *vade-mecum*. Since Mr. Gibson's book no comprehensive work has appeared on this subject of growing popularity, and the Author trusts that to those interested in the pursuit the present

book will be of interest. Being written by one who has been for many years a collector of medals, the aim in view has been to embody, as far as possible, the information chiefly sought after by collectors—in fact, to make it essentially *a book for collectors, by a collector*. A special feature has been made of the lists of the combinations of bars of the various campaign medals, and it is hoped that what the book lacks from a literary point will be compensated for by its usefulness as a collector's manual.

The older medals become scarcer year by year, and so the difficulty of obtaining a perfect collection becomes greater. Another unfortunate fact is, that before interest in this subject was aroused many valuable and unique medals had found their way to the melting-pot, a loss which, from a numismatical point, it is impossible to overestimate.

As instances of what collections can be made by perseverance and care, may be mentioned those of Colonel the Hon. H. F. Eaton, Colonel Murray, and Captain Whitaker, all of them containing some specimens which may be safely described as unique.

The Author wishes to express his indebtedness to Colonel the Hon. H. F. Eaton, Colonel Murray, Lieut.-Colonel Whalley, Captain Greg, Captain Tancred, Captain Whitaker, R. Day, Jun., Esq., and J. Harris Gibson, Esq., for many hints and much valuable information, without which this compilation would have been very much more difficult.

D. HASTINGS IRWIN.

BOWDON, *January, 1890.*

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BRITISH WAR MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.



THE study of war medals as granted to the naval and military forces of this country is one of singular interest to anyone who admires the many noble deeds of our soldiers and sailors; and a complete collection forms a concise historical record of the growth and advance of the British Empire.

The prevailing custom of bestowing "campaign" medals as rewards for military services may be said to date from the early part of the present century, although many medals are still in existence dating from the time of Queen Elizabeth and James I. It is, however, doubtful whether they were intended to be worn as decorations in the way our modern medals are; and in any case, we have no reason to believe that the issue of them was general. They were, most probably, only given in individual cases, or to distinguished officers, and not generally to the rank-and-

file. Judging by the size and shape of the earlier medals, one can hardly come to any other conclusion than that they were simply commemorative, and were not intended to be worn as decorations. They were chiefly of gold, and were, most probably, intended for officers in command, or others of high rank. The medals issued specially for the Battle of Dunbar (1650) are the first of which there is any reliable record of their having been distributed in the army to officers and men alike; but they cannot be considered as "campaign" medals in the modern acceptance of the term. Thence we hear of none until the Waterloo Medal was issued, in 1817. The Deccan and Mysore Medals are, however, exceptions; but they were issued (in 1784 and 1791-2 respectively) by the Indian Government, to the Honourable East India Company's troops and natives only. The previous remarks apply to the medals issued by our own Government to British troops.

In former times medals were issued with a very sparing hand, in great contrast to the lavish issue of the present day. The medals for the Peninsular War were only issued in 1848; thus, only the surviving veterans received them, and many men passed through all the dangers of an arduous campaign, and died, without receiving even a medal for their services.

It is recorded that when Napoleon I. surrendered himself on board the "Bellerophon," he was received by a captain's detachment of Royal Marines. After acknowledging the salute, he minutely inspected the men, and having remarked that they were very fine, and well-appointed, the ex-Emperor added: "Are there none amongst them who have seen service?" Upon being told that nearly the whole of them had seen much service, he exclaimed: "What! and no

marks of merit?" The officer in command explained that it was not customary to confer medals, except upon officers of the highest rank; to which the ex-Emperor replied: "Such is not the way to excite or cherish the military virtues."

Long before medals were issued by the Government, the officers of many regiments used to confer medals, at their own expense, on their men, for long service, merit, bravery, good conduct, &c. These will be treated under the head of "Regimental Medals." The intention is to give descriptions of all the medals which are known at present, either in public or private collections. They will be accurately copied from the actual medals, and will be made as clear as possible. They will also be taken, as far as possible, chronologically, and so the various campaigns will be traced from the earliest down to the present time.

The first medal which comes within the range of this work is a naval award given in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and known as the "Ark-in-Flood Medal." Ark-in-Flood Medal. Although a navy existed in this country from a very early period, and long before a standing army was thought of, the custom of granting rewards by medals only dates two reigns prior to that in which they were given to the army. As a rule, the earlier medals were worn suspended from the neck by a chain, and Sir H. Nicholas, in his "History of Medals," mentions that they were frequently worn in the hat. This may possibly account for the fact that in very few portraits of ancient warriors found amongst various collections of pictures throughout the country are medals represented worn as decorations.

It is uncertain for what particular service the medal given by Queen Elizabeth was granted. Some autho- Elizabeth.

rities say that it was for services against the Spanish Armada; whilst others aver that it was given generally to distinguished naval commanders, and was merely an honorary badge. As, however, it has a ring for suspension, it was evidently intended to be worn by the recipient.

The medal was struck in gold and silver, and is a large oval piece. Upon the obverse is a portrait of the Queen, with the legend, *Elizabeth D. G. Anglie F. et. Hib. Reg.*, around the head. Reverse: An ark upon the flood, surrounded by *Per undas sevas tranquilla*.

A very similar medal was struck by King James I., and is almost certainly for the same class of services. The size is the same, and the design almost similar. It was also struck in gold and silver. Obverse: Head of the King. Legend: *Jacobus D. G. Mag. Brita Fr. et. Hi. Rex*. Reverse: The ark. Legend: *Stet. salvus in Vndis*. Both of these medals are very rare, and are extremely fine specimens of the earlier medallic art.

Charles I. Owing to the internal troubles of the country during the following reign of Charles I., the navy, so far as numismatical lore is concerned, seems to have sunk out of sight. At least, no trace of naval awards of that period can be found. The army, however, was very actively employed, both during this reign and the following period of the Commonwealth, and several interesting medals belong to this epoch.

Welch Medal, 1642. For distinguished service at the Battle of Edgehill (Sunday, 23rd October, 1642), a gold medal was awarded to Sir Robert Welch, Knt. He was an Irish officer of the Royalist cavalry commanded by Prince Rupert. Towards the close of the battle he recovered the royal standard, which had been captured by the

Parliamentary forces. On the following morning, Mr. Welch was presented to the King by the Prince, who thereupon knighted him, as a mark of the appreciation of his gallant conduct. Subsequently a royal warrant was issued, as follows:—

Charles Rex.

Our will and pleasure is that you make a medal in gold for our trusty and well-beloved Sir Robert Welch, Knight, with our own figure and that of our dearest sonne Prince Charles; and on the reverse thereof to insculpe ye form of our Royal Banner used at the battail of Edge Hill, where he did us acceptable service, and received the dignity of knighthood from us; and to inscribe about it: *Per Regale mandatum Caroli Regis Hoc assignatur Roberto Welch, Militi*; and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given at our court at Oxford this first day of June, 1643.

To our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Rawlins, our graver of seals and medals.

The medal is oval in form, as most of the earlier ones were; and on the obverse are the busts of the King and Prince Charles, with the inscription: *Carolus Rex Magnae Britanniae, Franciae et Hiberniae, Carolus Princeps*. On the reverse is the royal standard, with the legend as set forth in the royal warrant.

In May, 1643, King Charles I. authorised a badge for such soldiers as might distinguish themselves in "folorn hopes." It was an oval silver medal, having on the obverse the bust of King Charles, surrounded by *Carolus D. G. Mag. Bri. Fr. et Hib. Rex*. Reverse: the royal arms, surmounted by a crown, and encircled by a garter, on which is the motto: *Honi soit qui mal y. pense*.

The next medal is the first of which any authentic record exists that it was issued generally to officers and men alike. A few days after the news of the

Cromwell.
Dunbar
Medal,
1650.

victory at Dunbar (3rd September, 1650) reached London, the House of Commons voted that medals should be presented to all the troops of the Parliamentary forces who were engaged. The work was placed in the hands of Simon, the celebrated engraver.

On the obverse is the head of Cromwell, in armour, and in the background a charge of his invincible Ironsides is represented. Cromwell's characteristic modesty forbade his effigy appearing on the medal; but this was overruled. Above the head appears: *The word at Dunbar, The Lord of Hosts, September ye 3rd, 1650.* On the reverse is a representation of the House of Commons assembled. That House "ordèred that it be referred to the Committee of the Army to consider what medals may be prepared for officers and soldiers that were in this service in Scotland, and set the proportions and the values of them, and their number, and present the estimate of them to the House." It was voted that the officers and men "which did this excellent service" should be presented with gold and silver medals. Simon, the engraver, whose name appears under the bust of Cromwell on the obverse of the medal, was sent to consult with him as to the device for this medal, and the following letter (the original was in the possession of James Lamb, Esq., of Fairford, Gloucestershire, and subsequently of John Raymond Barker, Esq., of the same place) was sent by Cromwell to the Parliament:—

For ye Honble. the Comittee for the Army, these.

GENTL.,—It was not a little wonder to me to see that you should send Mr. Symonds so great a journey about a business importinge so little as far as it relates to me, when, as if my poore opinion may not be rejected by you, I have to offer to that wch I thinke the most noble end, to witt, the commemoracon

of that great mercie at Dunbar, and the gratuitie to the Army, wch might better be expressed upon the meddal by engraving as on one side the Parliament, wch I heare was intended, and will do singularly well ; so on the other side, an army with this inscription over the head of it, The Lord of Hosts, wch was or word that day. Wherefore if I may begg it as a favor from you, I most earnestly beseech you, if I may do it with out offence, that it may be soe ; and if you think not fitt to have it as I offer, you may alter it as you see cause, only I doe thinke I may truely say it will be verie thankfully acknowledged by me, if you will spare having my effigies in it.

The gentleman's paynes and trouble hither have been verie great, and I shall make it my seconde suite unto you that you will please to conferr upon him that imploymt in yr service wch Nicholas Briott had before him ; indeed the man is ingenious and worthie of encouragment. I may not presume much, but if at my request and for my sake he may obteyne this favor, I shall put it upon the accompt of my obligacons, wch are not a few, and I hope shal be found readie gratefully to acknowledge and to approve myself, Gentl., Yor most reall servant,

O. CROMWELL.

Edinburgh 4th of Feb., 1650-1.

The officers received small medals, in gold ; the men larger ones, in silver. The medal was worn by a chain suspended from the neck.

Many medals were likewise awarded during the Civil War to the commanders of the Royalist and Parliamentary forces ; but they appear to have been worn more as party badges of the different commanders than as rewards for military services.

The navy again comes to the fore during the Protectorate ; indeed, this may be looked upon as one of the finest periods of our naval supremacy. On the 31st July, 1650, one small English ship was surrounded and attacked by six Dutch frigates. The fight was maintained until the following afternoon, when the English commander succeeded in beating off his

opponents, and proceeded to Yarmouth. Parliament at once voted a gold medal to be struck, and presented to the commander, Captain Wyard. It is oval in form, and on one side are an anchor and cable, with two shields suspended from the stock, one of which bears St. George's cross, and the other the Irish harp. Above is the legend, *Miruisti*. Upon the reverse is a representation of the fight, with the following inscription: *Service done against six ships, July ye xxxi. and August ye i., 1650.*

The memorable action between Admiral Blake and the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, on the 31st July, 1653, was the decisive victory of the war. The Dutch fleet lost twenty-six ships and 6000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners, while the English loss was only three ships, and 1300 men killed and wounded. The enemy eventually found safety in the Texel.

On the 8th August Parliament passed a resolution that—

Two gold chains to the value of £300 apiece be made, and given to Generals Blake and Monk; and that a chain to the value of £100 be given to Vice-Admiral Penn, and one of the same value to Rear-Admiral Lawson.

The four flag officers to have chains of £40 apiece; and that £2000 be expended in medals amongst the officers of the Fleet.

The medals contain on the obverse a representation of the battle, surrounded by a wide border of naval trophies. On the reverse are an anchor and cable, with three shields suspended from the beam, and charged with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, and the Irish harp. It is surrounded by a border similar to the other side, formed of the bow and stem of the enemy's flag-ship, with the Dutch flag, masts, guns, &c., and the shields of arms of the States.



MEDAL FOR RODRIGUES, 1809: BOURBON AND ISLE OF FRANCE, 1810 (OVERSE).



MEDAL FOR RODRIGUES, 1809: BOURBON AND ISLE OF FRANCE, 1810 (REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR EGYPT, 1801 (REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR FORT CORNELIS, JAVA, 1811 (OVERSE).



MEDAL FOR NEPAUL, 1816 (OVERSE).

Some of the junior officers received a medal of smaller size, consisting of the central part of the large medal, but without border.

During the engagement just described the flag-ship of Admiral Blake, the "Triumph," was set on fire by the Dutch fire-ships. The crew were stricken with panic, and most of them jumped into the sea. A few of them, however, remained on the ship, and solely by their endeavours it was saved. Parliament was so pleased with their services, that it ordered medals to be distributed to the Commander and the crew who remained on board.

Triumph
Medal,
1653.

The reverse of these medals was similar to the large medal just described; but the obverse bore the representation of the battle, with the legend above: *For eminent service in saving y^e Triumph fired in fight w. y^e Dutch fleet in July, 1653.*

During the reign of Charles II. the navy still continued to be actively employed against the Dutch; a number of medals were struck to commemorate the victories, but there is no record of their having been worn as decorations. Two, however, were struck as rewards to distinguished naval commanders for their conduct in battle. One of them is a small oval medal, with a bust of the King in armour on the obverse, surrounded by the legend: *Carolus II. D. G. M. Br. Fr. et. H. Rex.* On the reverse is represented a man-of-war, with flag flying, charged with the monogram, *C. R.* Above is the inscription: *Nos penes Imperium.*

Charles II.

The other medal is of larger size, and has a laureated head of the King on the obverse, surrounded by the usual legend: *Carolus secundus, D. G. Mag. Bri. Fran. et. Hib. Rex.* On the reverse, the King

appears standing on the seashore, attired as a Roman general, holding a baton in his hand, in an attitude of command. In the background is shown the British fleet after an engagement, with a wreck in the foreground. In the exergue is the inscription: *Pro Talibus Ausis*. This is generally looked upon as one of the finest medals in existence, so far as execution goes.

James II. During the reign of James II. we cannot trace any naval or military awards as having been granted, and the next one we come to is the La Hogue Medal, given in the following reign.

William and Mary. In 1692, an Act of Parliament was passed granting the distribution of "Medals and other rewards for officers, marines, and seamen, in their Majesties' service at sea, who shall be found to have done any signal or extraordinary service." This seems to be the first case, in the records of the navy, in which medals were intended to be presented to both officers and men.

La Hogue Medal, 1692. The La Hogue Medal was the first instance of carrying the law into effect. It is stated in Lediard's "Naval History," that on Queen Mary receiving the news of the victory (19th May, 1692), she sent £30,000 to Portsmouth, to be distributed amongst the seamen and soldiers, and ordered medals to be struck as tokens of honour to the officers.

The medal which was presented to Admiral Russel and his companions has on the obverse the busts of King William and Queen Mary, and the inscription: *Gul. et. Mar. D. G. M. B. F. et. H. Rex. et Regina*; and in the exergue of the reverse, *Pugn. Nav. int. Ang. et. fr. 21. May, 1692*, under a representation of the battle, above which are the words, *Nox nulla. secuta est*.

Gold medals were given in Queen Anne's reign for naval services, two of which are known as the "Torbay" and "Lampriere" Medals. A letter dated Admiralty Office, 13th March, 1703, requests that a Bill might be signed on the Treasurer of the Navy

Queen
Anne.
Torbay
Medal,
1703.

for paying £240 to Isaac Newton, Esq., Master of the Mint, for enabling him to provide two medals and two chains; one for Henry Gilbert, the master, and the other for Elisha Dann, the boatswain of the Torbay, in like manner as he had been directed to do for Benjamin Bryer, the gunner of the said ship, as a reward to them for their good service in extinguishing the fire on board the Torbay, at Vigo (October 11, 1702), when her Captain was blown overboard; the said bill to be paid out of money received by the Treasurer of the Navy for the tenths of Prizes, appointed by a late Act of Parliament for medals and other rewards for officers, marines, and seamen in Her Majesty's service.

The Queen also ordered gold medals to be struck and delivered to Rear-Admiral Dilkes and his officers, for capturing several French vessels off Granville, in Normandy, in July, 1703. This medal, which was also presented to Captain James Lampriere, has upon the obverse a bust of the Queen; on the reverse, the motto: *True to my trust*; and the inscription: *Her Majesty's reward to Captain James Lampriere, for his zeal to her service, and his successful conducting ye Squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral Dilkes, who destroyed a considerable number of ye Enemy's Merchant Ships, under convoy of Men of War, on their own coast.*

Lampriere
Medal,
1703.

No trace can be found of any medals being given for the victories of Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde, or Malplaquet—not even to the Duke of Marlborough.

George I.'s reign is also unmarked by any similar records; but in George II.'s reign we come across the

George I.
George II.

medal given for the Battle of Culloden, which was fought on the 16th April, 1746. The adherents of the Young Pretender were utterly routed in this engagement. A medal was struck in gold, silver, and bronze, having on the obverse a bust of the Duke of Cumberland to the right, with the word *Cumberland* above; while on the reverse is a figure of Apollo, with a dragon transfixd by an arrow, at his feet. Above, the legend: *Actum est ilicet periet*; and in the exergue: *Prael Colod, 1746*. A ring is attached to the medal, through which a crimson ribbon with green border was worn.

There is a fine specimen of this medal, in gold, in the splendid collection of Colonel the Hon. H. F. Eaton, Grenadier Guards. It was given to Brigadier-General Fleming, who commanded the 36th Regiment at the Battle of Culloden. Very few specimens are known to exist, and they were probably only given in gold to officers commanding regiments.

There is, in the British Museum, a bronze medal for Culloden, which, as it has a pierced, ornamented loop for suspension, was evidently intended to be worn. On the obverse is the Duke of Cumberland, on horseback, a battle in the background. Above is the legend: *Gul. Aug. Dux. Cum. Terror. Reb.*; and in the exergue, *1746*. The reverse is quite plain. This medal is circular in shape.

In June, 1742, Captain Callis, in the fire-ship "Duke," entered the French port of St. Tropez, and burnt five Spanish galleys that were anchored there. For this action Captain Callis was promoted, and a gold medal and chain were presented to him by the King. On the obverse George II. is represented as a Roman general, with a medal and chain in his right hand, and

Culloden,
1746.

Callis
Medal,
1742.

a baton in his left; kneeling before him is Captain Callis, with the words *Pro talibus Ausis* below. On the reverse is a representation of his exploit, and in the exergue the legend: *Ob. v. Trirem. Hispan. a. s. Callis. combust. v. Julii M.D.C.C.X.L.I.I.*

An Order of Council dated 16th December, 1742, granted to Lieutenant Green of the same vessel an award of £50, and a reward was established for lieutenants for similar actions in future.

On the 1st May, 1798, the Emperor Francis II. of Germany presented a gold medal and chain to eight officers of the 15th Light Dragoons, for distinguished conduct at the Battle of Villiers-en-Crouché, near Cambray, on the 24th April, 1794. By the gallant conduct of the 15th the Emperor was saved being taken prisoner by the French. There were only two squadrons of the 15th engaged, and they, in conjunction with a small body of German cavalry, drove back a body of about 10,000 French soldiers, inflicting a loss of 1200 killed and wounded, and capturing three guns.

George III.
Villiers-en-
Crouché,
1794.

The following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Forces to Lord Dorchester, Colonel of the 15th Light Dragoons, dated 1st May, 1798, gives the King's permission to the officers to wear the distinction conferred upon them.

My Lord,—The Emperor of Germany having been pleased to present each of the officers of the 15th Rgt., under your Lordship's command, who distinguished themselves in so gallant a manner by their spirited attack upon the enemy, with a very inferior force, on the 24th April, 1794, near Cambray, a Gold Medal has been struck by his Imperial Majesty's orders, on the occasion, as a particular mark of the sense he entertained of the signal service thereby rendered to the Allied army; I have, therefore, the honour, by order of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to signify

to your Lordship his Majesty's pleasure that the above-mentioned officers shall be permitted to wear the said medals constantly with their uniforms, as an honorary badge of their bravery in the field of action, and an inducement to all others to imitate, on every favourable occasion, their glorious example.

I have, etc.,

WM. FAWCETT, *Adjutant-General*.

The following officers of the regiment received the medal: Major William Aylett; Captains Edward Pocklington and Edward Ryan; Lieutenants Thos. Calcraft, William Keir, and Thos. Blount; Cornets Edward Butler and Robert Wilson.

The following is the text of the letter which accompanied the medals:—

Vienna, March 5, 1798.

Sir,—The Emperor remembers with satisfaction the distinguished proofs of valour that you, Sir, and seven other officers of the 15th Light Dragoons, manifested on the 24th April, 1794, near Cambray. His Majesty regrets that the statutes of the Order of Maria Theresa, confirmed by constant custom, do not allow the Cross of the Order, strictly national, to be conferred on officers so worthy of being decorated with it; but wishing, at the same time, to give you and your honourable companions-in-arms a public mark of his particular esteem, his Majesty has ordered a medal to be struck to perpetuate the remembrance of this brilliant action, and has commanded me to offer you, in his name, the only impressions which have been struck, except that which is placed in the Imperial cabinet at Vienna.

In fulfilling the intention of his Imperial Majesty, I beg you to accept for yourself, Sir, and to distribute to the other officers who, in the important affair of the 24th April, 1794, fought under your command, these medals, which for that purpose I have delivered to Captain Ryan. I have the honour to add the assurances of the consideration with which I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

LE BARON THUGUT.

To Lieut-Col. Aylett.

The display of heroism made a lasting impression on the mind of the Emperor, for, later on, the following letter was received by Lieutenant-Colonel Aylett from Lord Minto, British Envoy at Vienna:—

Vienna, Nov. 7th, 1800.

SIR,—I have received from his Excellency, Baron Thugut, eight crosses of the Order of Maria Theresa, which the Emperor has been pleased to confer on yourself and seven other officers of the 15th Light Dragoons, who distinguished themselves in a most gallant action near Villiers-en-Crouché, on the 24th Ap., 1794. His Imperial Majesty had already testified the high sense he entertained of the brilliant and important service which the Regiment performed on that occasion, by presenting the officers engaged with a medal struck for the purpose of commemorating that brilliant action, and affording to those who achieved it a lasting testimony of his approbation and gratitude. It was deemed worthy at the time of the Cross of Maria Theresa, but at that period a doubt existed whether this Order could be conferred on foreigners; that this difficulty being now removed, His Imperial Majesty avails himself with pleasure of the occasion to evince his high esteem for the Regiment, as well as his regard for the individuals, by investing with this order of merit gentlemen who have proved themselves so worthy to wear it.

In transmitting to you these crosses, to be distributed to the officers for whom they are destined, I cannot omit the opportunity of expressing the satisfaction I have experienced from the share which my situation here has afforded me in a transaction which, while it does honour to the liberality of His Imperial Majesty, and throws so much lustre on the corps and on those who are immediately concerned, reflects, at the same time, credit on the country to which they belong.

I have, etc.,

MINTO.

The King (George III.) gave the eight officers permission to accept the rank of Knight of the Imperial Order of Maria Theresa, and to wear the insignia of the Order; and the Regiment was authorised to bear the words *Villiers-en-Crouché* on its guidons.

The medal weighs 40z. '350, with a gold chain of the same weight for suspending round the neck. On the obverse is a laureated head of the Emperor Francis II. of Germany, to the right. Above is the legend: *Imp. Caes. Franciscus. II. P. F. AVG.*; and on the reverse: *Forti. Britanno. in. exercitu. Foed. ad. Cameracum xxiv. Apr. M.D.CCXCIV.* Two laurel branches in the exergue.

The Order of Maria Theresa is a Maltese cross of gold and white enamel. On the centre of the obverse are the Austrian colours—red and white—and *fortitudini*. Reverse: A green, enamelled circle, and monogram, *M. T. F.* (Maria-Theresa-Francis). The Order is worn with a crimson ribbon, with white centre.

The medal and chain and Order of Cornet Butler are now in Colonel the Hon. H. F. Eaton's collection of medals.

During the reign of George III. the nation was almost incessantly at war, the intervals of peace being very few. The naval forces were, consequently, brought to a state of efficiency never before attained. Notwithstanding, it is a strange fact, that during the first thirty years of this reign no medals were granted for naval services.

The first medal struck during this reign was for Lord Howe's decisive victory over the French off Ushant, generally known as "The glorious first of June" (1794). The French, under Vice-Admiral Joyeuse, were totally defeated, with a loss of seven ships. It was decided to institute a Naval Medal, and bestow it upon the admirals and captains, as well as upon those who might distinguish themselves in the future. The King was anxious to visit the fleet on the earliest opportunity, but, as the medals were not ready for

distribution, he presented massive gold chains to the officers for whom they were intended, and, when ready, the medals were subsequently given. The flag-officers did not receive chains, but wore their medals with a white ribbon, with dark blue edges.

The medals have on the obverse a figure of Victory standing upon the prow of an ancient galley, placing a wreath of laurel on Britannia, who wears a helmet, and stands on the galley; at her side, a round shield, charged with the crosses of the Union banner; her right foot resting upon a helmet, and her left hand holding a spear. On the reverse is a wreath of oak and laurel, surrounding the name and rank of the recipient, the event for which the medal was given, and the date.

Admiral Lord Howe's medal was inscribed: *Richard Earl Howe, admiral and commander-in-chief on the 1 of June, 1794. The French fleet defeated.*

The medal given to the captains was of smaller size, but exactly the same in design, with the exception of the laurel wreath, which is omitted. Instead of being worn from the neck, the medal was worn by a white and blue ribbon between the third and fourth button-holes of the uniform coats.

The medals were all gold. They were sent to the respective officers on the 9th November, 1796, accompanied by the following letter:—

Sir,—The King having been pleased to order a certain number of gold medals to be struck in commemoration of the victory obtained by His Majesty's Fleet, under the command of Earl Howe, over that of the enemy, in the actions of the 29th May and 1st of June, 1794, I am commanded by His Majesty to present to you one of the medals above mentioned, and signify His Majesty's pleasure that you should wear it when in your uniform, in the manner described by the direction, which (together with

the medal and ribband belonging to it) I have the honour to transmit to you. I am also commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, that had it been possible for all the officers on whom His Majesty is pleased to confer this mark of approval, to attend personally in London, His Majesty would have been pleased to have presented the medal to each of them in person; but that being, from various causes, at this time, impossible, His Majesty, in order to obviate all further delay, has therefore been pleased to direct them to be forwarded in this manner.

Allow me to express the great satisfaction I feel in being made the channel of communicating to you so distinguished a mark of His Majesty's approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c., SPENCER.

The following is a list of the actions for which this medal was given:—

Battle of Ushant.

Battle of St. Vincent.

Battle of Camperdown.

Battle of the Nile.

To Captain Hamilton, of "The Surprise," for the re-capture of the "Hermione" frigate.

Battle of Trafalgar.

Action off Ferrol, 4th November, 1805.

Battle of St. Domingo.

Capture of the Island of Curaçoa.

To Sir Michael Seymour, of the "Amethyst," for the capture of the "Thetis."

To Captain Steward, of the "Seahorse," for the capture of Badere Zaffere.

To Captain Mounsey, of the "Bonne Citoyenne," for the capture of the "Furieuse."

Action off Lissa.

To Captain Cole, of the "Caroline," for the capture of the Island of Banda Neira.

To Captain Talbot, of the "Victorious," for the capture of "Le Rivoli."

To Captain Broke, of the "Shannon," for the capture of the "Chesapeake."

To Captain Palmer, of the "Hebrus," for the capture of the "L'Etoile."

To Captain Hope, of the "Endymion," for the capture of the "President."

In all there were eight large medals and chains given, fifteen large medals without chains, and 117 small medals. They were never given to an officer below the rank of post-captain, with two exceptions, namely, Lieut. Pilford, "Ajax," and Lieut. Stockham, "Thunderer," who received the medals at Trafalgar, where they were acting-captains, in the absence of their superior officers.

In Captain Whitaker's collection there are two of these medals, both in glass cases with gold rims:—

1. For Ushant: *Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, Captain of H.M.S. "The Queen Charlotte," on the 1st June, M.DCCXCIV. The French Fleet defeated.*

2. For Trafalgar: *Chas. Bullen, Esquire, Captain of H.M.S. "Britannia," on the 21st October, M.D.CCCV. The combined Fleets of France and Spain defeated.*

For the Defence of Gibraltar, from 1779-1782, a medal was struck in silver, and was presented by the English General Elliott, to the Hanoverian Brigade, which was present at the defence. It was a medal of large size, and upon the obverse is a view of Gibraltar, with the enemy's fleet in the foreground bombarding the fortress. Above is the legend, *Per tot discrimina rerum*, and below is the date, *xiii. Sept., M.D.CCLXXXII*. On the reverse are the officers' names, surrounded by a laurel wreath—*Reden, Lamotte, Sudow, Elliott*. Above, *Bruderschaft*.

Gibraltar,
1779-82.

This medal was not given to the English troops.

In the year 1793 the 12th Lancers were present at the attack upon the Island of Corsica. Part of the

Civita
Vecchia.

12th landed and took part in the capture of Bastia; the remainder of the regiment proceeded to Italy, and were stationed at Civita Vecchia. As a mark of appreciation, Pope Pius VI. presented twelve officers of the 12th Light Dragoons (as they were then called) with a gold medal, accompanied by the following letter:—

Vatican, May 30th, 1794.

The marked consideration which the Holy Father has always entertained, and never will cease to entertain, for the generous and illustrious English Nation, induces him not to neglect the opportunity of giving a proof of it, which is now afforded by the stay of a British Regiment at Civita Vecchia.

As His Holiness cannot but applaud the regular and praiseworthy conduct of the Troops in question, he has determined to evince his entire satisfaction by presenting a gold medal to each of the Officers, including General Sir James Stewart, Bart., Colonel Erskine, though absent; and since these medals, twelve in number, are not, at the present moment, in readiness, nor can be provided before the departure of the Regiment from Civita Vecchia, the Holy Father will be careful that they shall be sent, as soon as possible, to Sir John Cox Hippisley, who will be pleased to transmit them to the respective Officers, making them acquainted at the same time with the feelings by which His Holiness is animated, and with the lively desire which he entertains of manifesting on all occasions, his unalterable regard, whether it be towards the Nation in general, or towards every individual Englishman.

In thus making known to Sir John Cox Hippisley, Member of the British Parliament, the dispositions of the Supreme Pontiff, the Cardinal de Zelada, Secretary of State, begs leave to add an offer of his own services, and the assurance of his distinguished esteem.

On the obverse of the medal is a bust of the Pope to the right; legend, *Pius Sextus Pont. Max. a. XVII.* On the reverse, a figure of Ceres seated, with a cornucopia, and the sources of three rivers

below; above is the legend, *Agro Pomptin Colonis Rest*; and in the exergue is the date, *MDCCXCI*. This medal seems originally to have been struck to commemorate the Pope's restoration of the harbour of Civita Vecchia, and not specially as a reward to the officers of the 12th Light Dragoons.

In the year 1757 silver medals were struck by order of King George II., and presented to North American Indian chiefs, and also to the chiefs of South African tribes, for loyalty and military service. They were of large size, and were also revived by King George III. in 1814.

Indian
Chiefs'
Medals,
1757 and
1814.

The first medal bears on the obverse a laureated bust of King George II., with the legend above, *Georgius II. Dei Gratia*. On the reverse, a white man and an Indian chief are seated by a fire, with a tree overhead; the white man is handing to the Indian the calumet of peace; above is the setting sun, and the legend, *Let us look to the Most High, who blessed our Fathers with peace 1757*.

The two others, which were issued by George III., are smaller medals than the previous one. The first has on the obverse a bust of the King, wearing a mantle, and the collar of the Order of the Garter, under the legend, *Georgius III. Dei Gratia Britannarum Rex F.D.*, and on the reverse the royal arms, with the date, *1814*, in the exergue. The other also has a bust of the King on the obverse, with *Georgius III. Dei Gratia* above; on the reverse, a lion crowned, watching a barking dog, a forest in the background.

For the war against the Caribs, in the West Indian Island of St. Vincent, in 1773, a silver medal was issued, which was worn with a red ribbon. Upon one

Carib War,
1773.

side is an effigy of King George III., in armour, and upon the other Britannia is standing, offering an olive-branch to a conquered Carib. The date, 1773, is below.

For the subsequent war in 1795, in the same island, against the French and Caribs, a bronze medal was presented to the troops. The obverse bears a figure of Victory, holding a palm-branch and sword, and standing over a defeated Carib; above is the legend, *St. Vincent's Black Corps*. On the reverse, a black soldier holding a musket; below, *Bold, Loyal, Obedient*. This medal was only presented to native troops, and, like the foregoing, was only a cast medal.

In 1784, the troops of the Honourable East India Company received a silver medal for good services during the war against Hyder Ali. It is commonly known as the "Deccan Medal," and is only of small size. On the obverse Britannia is represented seated, and holding a wreath towards a distant fortress. The reverse has a long Persian inscription, which says: *Presented by the Calcutta Government in memory of good service and intrepid valour, A.D. 1784; Mahomedan era 1199*. Also the Persian legend: *Like the coin, may it endure long in the world, and the exertions of those lion-hearted Englishmen of great name, victorious from Hindostan to the Deccan, become exalted*. The medals were struck in two sizes, the larger of which was only awarded to officers. This medal, being milled on the edge, may easily be mistaken for a coin.

The Indian Government distributed a silver medal to the Honourable East India Company's troops for services in the war against Tippoo Sahib in 1791-2. It was struck in two sizes, like the previous medal, and the larger size was for the officers. Compared

with many of the later medals it seems rough in design and workmanship. On the obverse, a sepoy in uniform holds in his right hand a Union Jack, and in his left the flag of Mysore, which is inverted, signifying defeat. His left foot rests on a broken cannon. In the background is seen the fortress of Seringapatam. Reverse: *For services in Mysore, A.D. 1791-1792*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Around the outside is a Persian inscription, signifying the same, and also stating that the medal was given by the English Government.

Both the above medals were worn suspended from a yellow silk cord.

By an Order in Council by the Viceroy, at Fort William, 15th May, 1807, a silver medal was granted to troops for services in Ceylon. The obverse bears the legend: *For services on the Island of Ceylon, A.D. 1795-1796*; and the reverse states, in Persian, that *This medal was given by way of acknowledgment for services in Ceylon, in the year of the Hegira 1209-1210*. Like the two previous medals, it was worn suspended from the neck by a yellow silk cord.

After the Battle of the Nile (1st August, 1798), Mr. Davison, Lord Nelson's Prize Agent, determined to issue a medal to every officer and man present at the battle. He ordered medals to be struck, at a cost of nearly £2000. Admirals and captains received the medal in gold, lieutenants and warrant officers in silver, petty officers in bronze gilt, and seamen and marines in bronze. This is the first instance of medals given by a private individual being accepted and worn by the Services. They were issued without names; but many of the recipients had their names and those of their ships engraved, generally in the field.

Ceylon,
1796.

The Nile,
1798.

The medals were worn in a variety of ways, but were generally suspended from the neck by a blue ribbon. The medals are often met with carefully glazed and mounted in gold or silver frames. They were very highly prized by the recipients.

Upon the obverse is a figure of Peace standing upon a rock, holding in her right hand an olive-branch, and supporting in the left a shield with a bust of Lord Nelson, with the inscription, *Europe's hope and Britain's glory*; behind the figure is an anchor, with the sea in the background; above is the legend, *Rear Admiral Lord Nelson of the Nile*. On the reverse is the British fleet in battle array, sailing into the Bay of Aboukir, the rising sun in the background; above the inscription, *Almighty God has blessed his Majesty's arms*; in the exergue, *Victory of the Nile, August 1. 1798*. Upon the edge of the medal is impressed, *From Alexander Davison, Esqre, St. James' Square. A tribute of regard*.

At a recent sale of furniture at Mr. Davison's country house in Northumberland, a box containing about eighty of these medals in bronze was sold. They were the remainder of the issue.

By a General Order dated Madras, 18th July, 1808, a medal was granted to the troops engaged in the storming and capture of Seringapatam. The siege lasted from the 4th April to the 4th May, 1799, on which latter day it was decided to carry the town by storm. The British were commanded by General Lord Harris; and Tippoo Sahib, who commanded the enemy, was killed towards the close of the action. The town was captured at noon on the 4th May, and the fact is shown on the medal by the sun in full splendour. The medal was given in gold to the general officers,

silver-gilt to field officers, silver to captains and sub-alterns, bronze to non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army, and tin to the sepoys engaged. Permission to wear the medal was given to our army by the Prince Regent on the 29th August, 1815. The medal was issued without names or suspenders; these were generally added by the recipients, who wore the medal suspended from a dark orange ribbon, supposed to represent the colour of a tiger's skin.

On the obverse of the medal, which is of large size, is the British lion trampling upon the Bengal tiger; above is a banner, on which is Tippoo's title, *Asadul-lahal Ghalib, the conquering tiger of God*, and below is the date, *iv. May, MDCCXCIX*. On the reverse, the army is shown advancing to storm the citadel; above is the sun in the meridian. In the exergue is a Persian inscription: *The God-given fortress of Seringapatam, 28th day of the month Likadah 1213 of the Hegira*.

A magnificent gold specimen of this medal, given to General Braithwaite, is now in the collection of Captain Whitaker of the 5th Fusiliers.

The following regiments were present at Seringapatam: 22nd Light Dragoons; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Madras Cavalry; the 12th, 33rd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 77th, and 94th Regiments; the Bombay Fusiliers; and the 1st, 6th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th Madras Infantry.

After the Mutiny at the Nore, a medal was presented by Admiral Earl St. Vincent to the petty officers and seamen of the flagship "Ville de Paris," as a token of their loyalty. It was a silver medal, and upon the obverse is a bust of the Earl, in uniform, surrounded by a laurel wreath, and encircled by the

Lord St.
Vincent's
Medal,
1800.

legend, *Earl St. Vincent's testimony of approbation 1800*. The reverse bears figures of a sailor and a marine joining hands, within a wreath of oak; in the background are the crosses of the Union Jack; above, *Loyal and true*, surmounted by a crown.

This medal is frequently met with framed and glazed, like most early naval medals. It was issued without the recipient's name.

Egypt,
1801. The Honourable East India Company granted a medal to their troops who took part in the campaign against the French in Egypt in 1801. General Sir Ralph Abercombie, the commander of the British forces, fell mortally wounded at the Battle of Alexandria, on the 21st March, 1801. The medal was given in silver to all ranks.

Upon the obverse is a figure of a sepoy holding a Union Jack in his right hand; in the rear, a camp; in the exergue, a Persian inscription, *This medal has been presented in commemoration of the defeat of the French armies in the Kingdom of Egypt, by the great bravery and ability of the victorious army of England*. Reverse, a ship in full sail flying the Union Jack; with the pyramids and an obelisk in the background. The date, *MDCCCI.*, is in the exergue.

Turkish
Gold
Medal,
1801. The Turkish Sultan, Selim III., also ordered gold medals to be struck, and issued to all the officers, naval and military, taking part in the campaign.

The obverse of this medal contains a crescent and star of eight points, surrounded by an ornamental border. The reverse has a similar border, and within the Sultan's cypher, with the date, *1801*, below. It was struck in three sizes, the design being the same in all cases. The first size weighed nearly 10z., and was given to admirals and generals; the second size

weighed 12dwt. 18gr., and was given to field officers and captains in the navy; and the smallest, given to captains and subalterns and naval lieutenants, weighed 8dwt. 18gr.

The medal was worn with an orange ribbon, to which it was attached by means of a small gold chain and hook.

The regiments taking part in this campaign were: The 11th and 12th Light Dragoons; the Coldstream and Scots Guards; the 1st, 2nd, 8th, 12th, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 40th, 42nd, 44th, 50th, 54th, 58th, 61st, 79th, 80th, 86th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 92nd, and 96th Infantry; and the 2nd and 13th Bombay Infantry.

Mr. Boulton, of Soho, requested and obtained permission to present a medal, at his own expense, to every seaman who served on board the British fleet at the Battle off Cape Trafalgar, on the 21st October, 1805. The medal was given in gold, silver, and white metal, and was worn suspended from a dark blue ribbon.

On the obverse is a bust of Lord Nelson, with the legend, *Horatio Viscount Nelson K.B. Duke of Bronte*. The reverse bears a representation of the Battle of Trafalgar, which is surmounted by the legend, *England expects every man will do his duty*; and in the exergue, *Trafalgar, Oct: 21. 1805*. Around the edge it is inscribed, *To the Heroes of Trafalgar, from M. Boulton*.

Another medal for the same occasion is met with, but by whom issued is not clear. It is of pewter, and generally is set in a gold or copper ring, with loop for suspension. The obverse has a bust of Lord Nelson, with a wreath of laurel; below a coat of

arms, with a garter inscribed *Tria juncta in uno*; and motto, *Palnam qui meruit ferat*. It also bears a double legend: *Admiral Lord Nelson. D. of Bronte, natus Sep. 29. 1758. Horte devicto requievit Oct. 21. 1805. England expects every man will do his duty*. The reverse has a man-of-war, with furled sails; above, *The Lord is a man of war, Exodus. c. 15. v. 3*; below, *Victory of Trafalgar, over the combined Fleets of France and Spain: Oct 21. 1805*. The medal was evidently intended to be worn, and is of the same size as the foregoing.

We now come to the medals issued in connection with the Battle of Maida, in Calabria, where the French were totally defeated, on the 4th July, 1806. The issue was limited to the commander of the forces, officers in command of brigades and battalions, or to those who succeeded to the command, and also to the deputy quartermaster-general; and the medal was worn from the buttonhole of the uniform, attached to a red ribbon, with blue edges. Only seventeen medals were issued, and they were all of gold.

Upon the obverse is a laureated head of King George III., and below the legend, *Georgius Tertius Rex*. The reverse has a figure of Britannia, holding a spear in her right hand, at her left a shield with the crosses of the Union; a flying figure of Victory is crowning her with a laurel wreath. In the background is the ancient symbol of Sicily, similar to the three legs of Man. Below is the legend, *Maida, July iv. 1806*.

By a General Order dated Fort William, 10th September, 1811, a medal was awarded to the troops taking part in the actions of Rodrigues, 6th July, 1809; Bourbon and Isle of France, 1810. 1809; defeat of the French in the Island of Bourbon,

8th July, 1810; and capture of the Isle of France, 3rd December, 1810. Her Majesty's 69th and 86th Foot still bear "Bourbon" inscribed on their colours in commemoration of the victory, in which they participated. The 6th and 24th Madras Infantry, and the 4th Bombay Infantry, also took part in the expedition.

The medal is silver, and on the obverse has a sepoy holding a Union Jack, and trampling upon a French Eagle. By his side is a field-gun, and in the background the British fleet lies at anchor. On the reverse is a Persian inscription, within a laurel wreath: *This medal was conferred in commemoration of the bravery and accustomed fidelity exhibited by the Sepoys of the English Company in the Capture of the Mauritius Islands in the year of the Hegira 1223. Around the wreath is inscribed, Rodrigues vi. July. M.D.CCC.IX; Bourbon viii. July: and Isle of France iii. Dec: M.D.CCCX.*

A silver medal was also given by the Honourable East India Company to the native troops who assisted ^{Java, 1811.} at the capture of the Island of Java on the 8th August, 1811. On the obverse is the attack on Fort Cornelis, which is being blown up; on a flagstaff the British flag is shown above the Dutch; above is the word *Cornelis*. The reverse has a Persian inscription, stating that—*This medal was conferred in commemoration of the bravery and courage exhibited by the Sepoys of the English Company, in the Capture of the Kingdom of Java, in the year of the Hegira, 1228. Legend: Java conquered xxvi. August M.D.C.CC.XI.*

The 14th, 59th, 69th, 78th, and 89th Foot still bear "Java" on their colours.

For services during the war in Nepaul in 1816, the

Nepaul,
1816.

East India Company presented a medal to the native troops who took part in it. On the obverse, troops are marching across a hilly country, the hills crowned with forts; on the left, a field-piece. Reverse: Persian inscription, translated as follows: *This medal was granted by the Nawal Governor-General Bahadur, in testimony of the energy, good service, skill, and intrepidity, which were displayed during the Campaigns in the Hills, in the years of Hegira: 1229-1230.*

All these last medals, given by the Honourable East India Company, were worn with an orange-coloured ribbon, the same as the Seringapatam, or a yellow silk cord. None of them were conferred on European troops, whose services were, in some cases, recognised later on, by the issue of the Military General Service Medal.

Peninsula
Gold
Medal,
1808-9.

In commemoration of the victories in the Peninsula during the years 1808 and 1809, two gold medals were struck, and awarded to officers. The larger is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, and has on the obverse Britannia, seated on a globe, and wearing a helmet; the right hand is extended, and holds a wreath of laurel, and in the left is a palm-branch; on the right is the British lion, and on the left a round shield, charged with the crosses of the Union. The reverse bears the name of the event for which the medal was granted, and also the date, within a laurel wreath. The name and rank of the recipient are engraved on the edge. This medal was given exclusively to general officers, and was worn in full dress suspended from the neck by a crimson ribbon with blue edges. Massive gold bars, 2 in. long and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide, bearing a laureated border, were added to the medal for additional victories.

The smaller medal was $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, and in design precisely the same as the former. It was given to field officers, and to those who succeeded to the actual command of a battalion during an engagement, in consequence of the death or removal of the original commander. It was worn from the buttonhole of the uniform, by a red ribbon, with blue edges. This medal was also given to officers commanding artillery and engineers, adjutant and quartermaster-generals, and the military secretaries.

These medals were granted for the following engagements in the East Indies, North America, and the Peninsula: Roleia, Vimeira, Sahagun, Benevente, Corunna, Martinique, Talavera, Guadaloupe, Busaco, Barossa, Fuentes d'Onor, Albuhera, Java, Ciudad-Roderigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Fort Detroit, Vittoria, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Nivelles, Chrystler's Farm, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. The large medal does not seem to have been given for Chateauguay, but the smaller one was given in a few instances.

As many officers were entitled to more than one medal, the victories were for a time all recorded on the medal, and these after a time, with the subsequent addition of the bars, were deemed inconvenient.

It was ordered that one medal only should be worn by each officer, and that the number of bars should be limited to two. As one engagement was borne on the medal, this would be equivalent to three actions. Upon a claim to a fourth mark of distinction being admitted, a gold cross should be awarded, in place of the medal, with the names of the four battles inscribed thereon. Upon each similar occasion that occurred, subsequently to the grant of the cross, the bars were again issued to those entitled to them,

Peninsula
Gold
Cross.

and were worn on the ribbon to which the cross was suspended. The medals which would have been conferred upon those who had fallen, or who died before its institution, were forwarded to their relatives, as a token of respect for their memories.

The cross is of Maltese form, having in the centre in high relief a British lion statant; in each division of the cross is inscribed the name of a battle, the first one being in the top division; they are surrounded by an edge of laurel-leaves. The cross is attached to the swivel by a highly ornamented ring. The inscribed bars were not attached to the gold suspension bar, but were worn loose on the ribbon.

Both sides of the cross are alike, and it weighs 10z. 16dwt.

Of the larger and smaller medals, 469 were issued without bars, 143 with one bar, and 72 with two bars. Sixty-one gold crosses without bars were distributed, 46 with one bar, 18 with two bars, 17 with three, 8 with four, 7 with five, 3 with six, 2 with seven, and only 1 with nine bars, which belonged to the Duke of Wellington. This last, with the four names inscribed on the medal, was equal to thirteen engagements.

A Maltese cross, known as the "Portuguese Cross," was given to British officers who served on the Portuguese staff during the Peninsular War. The obverse has a centre of blue enamel, upon which are the words *Guerra Peninsular*. On the reverse is a number (*III-IV*) within a wreath of laurel. It was worn by a blue ribbon with red edges, and was given in gold for four or six campaigns, silver for one, two, or three. The numbers on the reverse signify the number of campaigns in which the recipient served.

About this period a very interesting medal was given to a Captain Wooldridge, for destroying the French ships in Aix Roads. Captain Wooldridge was commander of the British man-of-war, "Mediator," and rendered this service on the night of the 11th April, 1809. For his action on this occasion he was promoted to the rank of post-captain, and three years afterwards he received the medal as an acknowledgment of his distinguished services.

Wooldridge
Medal, 1809.

On the obverse is a ship on fire, approaching a fleet, and breaking a boom; and upon the reverse, *Captain James Wooldridge led the British Fireships when four French sail of the Line were burnt under their own batteries in Aix Roads.* The medal was gold, and was worn from the neck by a gold chain.

Upon the conclusion of the war with France, at the General Peace of 1815, it was decided that the issue of gold medals to higher officers of the navy should cease, and that such officers should for the future be rewarded by the more liberal distribution of the Order of the Bath.

In September, 1810, a medal was given to the crews of H.M. Ships "Ajax," "Kent," and "Cambrian," for their services in assisting the Spanish Government in expelling the French troops from Catalonia. The medal was granted by the Supreme Junta, and was given to the officers as well as the men. Some of the former received the medal in gold; the rest in silver.

Bagur and
Palamos,
1810.

On the obverse are the shields of Great Britain and Spain, surrounded by the national flags; and below the shields are the words *Alianza eterna*; around the whole is a wreath of laurels. Upon the reverse is the legend: *Gratitud D. Espana a la intrepidez*

Britanica Bagur 10 de Setiembre, Palamos, 14 de Setiembre 1810. The medal-ribbon was red with yellow edges.

Very few of these medals were given: they are, consequently, very rare.

Lieut. Latham's Medal, 1813. During the Peninsular War, a most gallant action was performed by Lieut. Latham, of the 3rd Buffs. At the Battle of Albuhera he prevented the King's colour from falling into the hands of the enemy. The colour was carried by Ensign Walsh, and the colour-party being all killed and wounded, Ensign Walsh was taken prisoner. At that moment, Lieut. Latham seized the flag, and though surrounded by the enemy he clung with heroic tenacity to his precious charge. A French hussar seized the staff, and cutting at Lieut. Latham's head, wounded him severely, but failed to make him release his hold. A second sword-cut severed his left arm from his body, but grasping the staff with his right hand, he exclaimed, "I will surrender it only with my life." Although defenceless, he would not yield, but the number of his foes increasing, he was knocked down and trampled on; he managed, however, to conceal the colour under his body. At this moment, the advancing British cavalry compelled the French to retire. When the Fusilier brigade advanced, they found Lieut. Latham apparently dead, with the colour still in his possession. He was taken to the rear, and subsequently revived. The officers of the Buffs subscribed £100, with which a gold medal was purchased, and it was presented to him, at Reading, on the 12th August, 1813.

The medal bears a representation of this heroic action, surmounted by a royal crown, and the name

and date of the battle—*Albuhera 16 May 1811*; and the memorable words, *I will surrender it only with my life*, surround the whole. The King granted Lieut. Latham permission to wear this medal by a Warrant issued on the 4th January, 1813.

Within recent years the officers of the Buffs subscribed amongst themselves, and purchased a large silver representation of Lieut. Latham defending the colours, and attacked by a French cavalry trooper. It is now used as a centre-piece on the mess-table.

We now come to the medal issued to the troops who took part in the memorable victory of Waterloo. This is the only General Service Medal which bears a head other than Queen Victoria's. The medal was granted at the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington.

Waterloo
Medals
(English),
1815.

On the 23rd April, 1816, the following notice appeared in the *Gazette*:

Horse Guards, March 10th, 1816.

The Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to command that, in commemoration of the brilliant and decisive Victory of Waterloo, a medal shall be conferred upon every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, present upon that memorable occasion.

His Royal Highness has further been pleased to command, that the ribband issued with the medal shall never be worn but with the medal suspended to it.

By command of His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent

FREDERICK,

Commander-in-Chief.

The obverse of the medal bears a head of the Prince Regent, crowned with laurels; above, *George P. Regent*. Reverse: a figure of Victory, holding in her right hand a palm-branch, and in the left a sprig of olive; wings outspread; *Waterloo*, and the date,

June 18, 1815, in the exergue; above is the legend, *Wellington*.

The medal was originally issued with a steel clip, and large steel ring, but these were in many cases removed by the recipients, and replaced by ornamental silver bars of various designs. The names of the recipients and their regiments were punched on the edge of the medals.

All those who were present at the Battle of Quatre Bras, on the 17th June, or at Waterloo, were entitled to the medal. The ribbon was broad, crimson, with blue edges. The King's German Legion, and other German troops present at Waterloo, also received the medal. Those given to the 2nd and 6th Dragoons, and the 28th and 42nd Infantry Regiments, are most prized by collectors, as these regiments suffered most, and consequently fewer of the medals were issued to the survivors who were present at the battle.

Nassau
Medal for
Waterloo.

On the 23rd December, 1815, Frederic, Duke of Nassau, issued a small silver medal to his troops who were present at Waterloo. On the obverse is a head of the Duke, with *Friedrich August, Herzog zu Nassau*. Reverse: A figure of Victory holding a palm-branch, and crowning a Roman warrior with a wreath; legend, *Den Nassauischen Streitern Bey Waterloo*; exergue, *Den 18 Juni 1815*. These medals were issued without names. The ribbon is a broad one of dark blue, with narrow yellow edges.

Hanover
Medal for
Waterloo.

The Prince Regent of England, in 1817, presented a silver medal to the soldiers of his hereditary dominions in Germany who were present at the Battle of Waterloo. In size it is similar to the English medal, and has on the obverse a laureated head of the Prince, and above is the legend, *Georg. Prince Regent*

1815. On the reverse is a military trophy, with laurel branches below, and the legend, *Waterloo Jun. xviii. Hanoverischer Tapferkeit*. The ribbon was the same as that for the English medal, and a large steel ring was added for suspension. The recipient's name, rank, and regiment were indented on the edge.

The Prince Regent, as guardian of the minor princes of Brunswick, on the 11th June, 1818, ordered medals to be struck from the metal of the captured French cannon, and to be distributed to the soldiers of Brunswick who were present at the actions of the 16th, 17th, and 18th June, *For the perpetual remembrance of the Campaign of 1815*.

Brunswick
Medal for
Waterloo.

Duke Frederick William of Brunswick fell at the Battle of Quatre Bras, 17th June, 1815, and the medal bears his head on the obverse, with the legend *Friedrich Wilhelm Herzog*. The reverse bears the legend *Braunschweig seinen Kriegern—Quatre Bras und Waterloo, 1815*, surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel. The names and regiments of the recipients were indented on the edge. The medal was only struck in bronze, and was suspended from a light yellow ribbon, with light blue edges, by means of a steel clip and ring, like the former medals for Waterloo.

Another medal, struck in commemoration of the Battle of Waterloo, was issued to the Foreign Legion of the Duchy of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburgh. It was instituted in 1816 by Duke Emilius Leopold Augustus for the troops who were engaged in the campaign of 1814-15. For the private soldiers it was issued in bronze, and for the officers in bronze plated (in parts) with gold. It is of larger size than those issued by our country, and has on the obverse the Altenburg rose, and on the reverse a ducal crown, with the legend,

Saxe-Gotha
Medal for
Waterloo.

in old German characters, *Im Kampfe für das Recht*. Around the edge are the words, *Herzogthum Gotha und Altenburg, MDCCCXIV & MDCCCXV*.

Although not, strictly speaking, a British war medal, still this goes to make up the series of those struck in commemoration of Waterloo, and worn by the troops present at the action.

The East India Company issued a silver medal to the native troops and Irrawaddy naval force for services in Burmah in 1824-6. The general order sanctioning the issue is dated "Fort William, 22nd April, 1826." The troops were under the command of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, who received the medal in gold—the only one issued to an English military officer, although over one hundred gold medals were struck, and issued to native officers and high civil officials.

George IV.
Burma,
1824-6.

Upon the obverse, the white elephant of Ava is crouching before the victorious British lion, and behind him is the Union Jack flying in the breeze. Behind the elephant is the Burmese flag, drooping, signifying submission. In the exergue is the Persian inscription, *The Elephant of Ava submitting to the British Lion, 1826*. On the reverse, a storming party advancing towards the great Pagoda of Rangoon, which is surrounded by stockades. The Irrawaddy flotilla is commencing the attack in the foreground. Sir A. Campbell, dismounted, under a palm-tree, is directing the operations. In the exergue is the Persian inscription, *The Standard of the Victorious Army of England in Ava*.

The medal was issued without name on the edge, and was worn from a crimson ribbon with blue edges, suspended by a steel clip and ring. This is a very rare medal, and is now seldom met with, the gold ones being specially rare.

The following British regiments were present in Ava: 1st, 13th, 38th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 47th, 54th, 87th, and 89th; the 1st Madras Cavalry, the Madras Fusiliers, and the 14th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.

On the 5th May, 1836, the British legion, under General Sir de Lacy Evans, was engaged against the Carlists on the heights of St. Sebastian. For this service the Spanish Government issued a medal—William IV St. Sebastian, 1836. pewter to the soldiers, and silver to the officers. The medal was struck by Messrs. Loewenstark, of London, whose name is stamped on the silver ones. Upon the obverse is a lion statant et guardant, surrounded by the collar of the Golden Fleece. Above is the word *Espana*, and below, *Agra decida*. Upon the reverse is a Maltese cross, with crowns in the angles; upon the centre, within a wreath, *S. Sebastian, 5 de Mayo, 1836*. The ribbon is dark purple, with two yellow stripes near the edges. The medal was issued without names, and is rare, especially in silver.

Another and much rarer medal, in Major Gaskell's collection, is a large double silver cross, inscribed on the obverse, *St. Sebastian v. 2^{da} 5^o Mayo, 1836*, surrounded by a laurel wreath. Upon the reverse is the name of the recipient, surrounded by laurels. Both sides of the medal are engraved.

A medal was also given to the naval contingent, for services on the 24th December, 1836, during the same expedition. The obverse bears a small Maltese double cross, with cannon and shells in the corners. In the centre is a tower, with *Bilboa, 1836*. Above is a laurel wreath, and there is a bar for suspension. The reverse is plain, and the name is sometimes engraved on it. The ribbon is yellow, with blue edges.

Both the above medals are very scarce.

On the recommendation of the Commissioner of Coorg, dated Mecara, 14th July, 1837, medals were issued as rewards to native soldiers who had served in suppressing the insurrection in Canara in 1837: Two gold medals and chains for the two Dewans, value 400 rupees each; twelve, for subadars and chiefs, at 200 rupees each; twenty, without chains, for parpatigars and others; ten, valued at fifty rupees each, for ryots who had specially distinguished themselves; and 200 silver medals, without chains, at ten rupees each, for inferior leaders and distinguished ryots.

The obverse of the medal has a Coorg warrior in a fighting attitude, fully equipped. Legend, in Canarese: *For a memorial of Fidelity to the Government of the East Indian Company, in suppressing disturbances during the months of April and May, 1837.* Upon the reverse is a trophy of Coorg arms, suspended in a laurel wreath. Legend: *For distinguished conduct and loyalty to the British Government, Coorg, April, 1837.* The medals were struck at the Calcutta Mint, and were 2in. in diameter.

After the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee, on the 23rd July, 1839, Shah Shoojah announced his intention of conferring a medal upon the troops employed, as a mark of his estimation of their gallantry. The medal was manufactured at the Government Mint in Calcutta, the die being furnished by Messrs. Pittar and Co., of Calcutta; but Shah Shoojah died before the medal was issued. The Governor-General ordered that the medal originally intended to be issued by Shah Shoojah should be given in the name of the Government of India.

Upon the obverse is a view of the citadel, with

Victoria.
Coorg
Medal,
1837.

First Afghan
War,
Ghuznee,
1839.



ENGLISH MEDAL FOR WATERLOO,
1815 (OVERSE).



ENGLISH MEDAL FOR WATERLOO,
1815 (REVERSE).



HANOVER MEDAL FOR WATERLOO,
1815 (OVERSE).



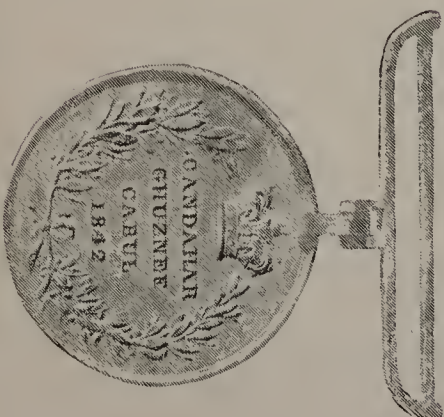
HANOVER MEDAL FOR WATERLOO,
1815 (REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR FIRST WAR IN CHINA,
1842 (REVERSE).



SECOND JELLALABAD MEDAL
(REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR FIRST AFGHANISTAN WAR,
1842 (REVERSE).

Ghuznee on a scroll underneath. On the reverse, a mural crown, surrounded by two branches of laurel; *23rd July* above, *1839* below. The name of the recipient was generally engraved on the field, but this was done at the owner's expense, as the medal was issued without names. The ribbon was a broad one, one half crimson, and the other half green.

The British regiments present in this action were the 4th and 16th Light Dragoons; 2nd, 13th, and 17th Foot; and the following Indian regiments took part in the capture: the 2nd Regiment of Skinner's Horse, the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, the Poonah Horse, the Bombay Sappers and Miners, and the Bengal European Regiment.

A special medal was granted to Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India. Upon the obverse, the Fortress of Ghuznee, covering the whole of the field; the British army entering at the principal gate. The reverse has a laurel wreath, surrounding the inscription, *Afghanistan, Ghuznee, 23rd July, 1839*. This is the only specimen known.

For services on the coast of Syria, in 1840, a medal, generally known as the St. Jean d'Acre Medal, was issued by the Sultan of Turkey. It was given to the navy, and to a few artillery and engineer officers who accompanied the expedition. It is the size of a florin, and was issued in gold to admirals and field officers, in silver to quarter-deck and warrant officers, and in bronze to seamen and marines. The obverse has a fortress, with the Turkish flag flying, six stars above. Below is the Turkish inscription: *The People of Syria: and the Citadel of Acre, A. H. 1258*. The reverse bears the Sultan's cypher, surrounded by branches of laurel. The medal was issued without

St. Jean
d' Acre,
1842.

names of recipients. The ribbon is red, with white edges.

First War in
China, 1842.

A medal was awarded to both Services alike for the War in China in 1842, and was granted by the Indian Government. The obverse has a diademed head of Her Majesty the Queen, over which is the inscription, *Victoria Regina*. Reverse: A trophy of naval and military weapons; in front, an oval shield, charged with the royal arms; behind, a palm-tree. Above is the legend, *Armis exposcere pacem*, and in the exergue the date, *China, 1842*. This was the first medal issued with the Queen's head on it. The recipient's name, and ship, or regiment, are impressed on the edge. A German-silver bar was fixed on the medal, for attaching to the ribbon (red, with yellow edges).

The 18th, 26th, 49th, 55th, and 98th Regiments took part in this campaign, as well as the 37th Madras Infantry, a naval brigade, a battalion of marines, and a small complement of Royal and Indian Artillery; altogether, about 3000 men.

Second
Afghan
War.
Jellalabad,
1842.

The Government of India presented a silver medal to the European and native troops who formed the garrison of the fortress of Jellalabad, April, 1842. The medals were all alike, and on one side have a mural crown, superscribed *Jellalabad*, and on the other the date—*vii. April, 1842*. The suspender was either a silver-wire clasp, or a steel clasp and die. This medal was issued without names, which were engraved by the recipients, either on the edge or in the field. It was also forwarded to the relations of soldiers who died between the 7th of April and the day the medal was issued. The ribbon is what is generally known as the "rainbow" pattern, and represents the colours of the Eastern sky at sunrise:

crimson shading to yellow, and yellow shading into blue; it is of watered silk, and very handsome, and was first designed for this medal.

The Governor-General of India was dissatisfied with the rough design of this medal, which was made in India; and after its issue a new medal was decided on, to replace it, and to be handsomer in appearance. It was designed by Wm. Wyon, of London. The medals were struck in this country, and were afterwards forwarded to Calcutta. They were ready for issue on the 13th March, 1845; and the troops were notified that the medals would be issued on their returning those originally presented. The men preferred the original medals, and very few of the improved ones were applied for. It was known as the Second Jellalabad Medal, or, more popularly, as "the Flying Victory." Upon the obverse is a head of Queen Victoria, crowned. Above is the legend, *Victoria Vindex*. The reverse bears a figure of Victory flying over the fortress of Jellalabad; in the right hand she holds a wreath, and in the left the Union Jack. Above is the inscription, *Jellalabad, vii. April*; and in the exergue the date, *MDCCCXLII*. The medal was rather smaller than the first one, and has a German-silver bar attached to it, like the first China. The recipient's name and regiment were indented on the edge. The ribbon was the "rainbow" pattern, as with the first medal.

The 13th Foot is the only European regiment which received this distinction. Both the medals are rare, and are much prized by collectors. The following regiments comprised the garrison of Jellalabad: the 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry, the 35th Native Infantry, Broadfoot's Sappers and Miners,

Second
Jellalabad
Medal.

Artillery, the 5th Light Cavalry (natives), Anderson's Horse, and the Commissariat.

Afghanistan
1842.

The Governor-General of India issued a General Order, dated Simla, 4th October, 1842, notifying the intention of the Indian Government to issue a medal to all who had taken part in the war in Afghanistan in that year. The following British regiments received it, and were granted authority to wear it: the 3rd Light Dragoons, and the 9th, 13th, 31st, 40th, and 41st Regiments of Infantry.

Four medals were struck, the obverse having in all cases the diademed head of the Queen, with *Victoria Vindex* above: but the reverse differs in each:

No. 1 has the word *Candahar*, surmounted by a crown, and with 1842 below, the whole being inclosed within a laurel wreath.

No. 2 has the words *Ghuznee, Cabul*, each in a laurel wreath, surmounted by a crown, and 1842 below.

No. 3 has *Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabul*, with crown above, and 1842 below, within a wreath of laurels.

No. 4 has the word *Cabul*, and is similarly arranged to No. 1 as regards crown, wreath, and date.

One or two are known with *Victoria Regina*, instead of *Vindex*, on the obverse. They are very rare, and were, most probably, either issued in mistake by the Mint, or were struck after the first issue, and with the China die used in place of the correct one. They are more valuable as curiosities than as specimens of the medals issued for this campaign.

The ribbon is the same as for the Jellalabad Medal, and the medal has a steel clasp for suspension. The recipients' names were engraved on the edge, either in square letters or in Italian running-hand.

The medals were distributed according to the

services of the recipients, those who had been in all the actions receiving No. 3 medal, instead of both No. 1 and No. 2. Only forty medals like No. 1 were issued to English troops.

A special medal was struck for the heroic defence of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, in May, 1842, during the same campaign. The garrison consisted of 950 men, and embraced about 600 men of the Shah's force, three companies of the 43rd Bengal Native Infantry (about 250 men), forty European artillerymen, and sixty sappers and miners.

Kelat-i-Ghilzie Medal, 1842.

The medal has on the obverse a shield inscribed *Kelat-i-Ghilzie*, surmounted by a mural crown, and the whole surrounded by a laurel wreath. On the reverse is a military trophy, upon a rectangular base, with the word *Invicta*; *MDCCCXLII* beneath. This is an extremely rare medal.

The ribbon was of the usual "rainbow" pattern, and the recipient's name was engraved on the edge, generally in running-hand.

For the campaign in Scinde, in 1843, the East India Company presented a medal to all the troops engaged, and also to the officers and crews of the Indian flotilla, four ships of which were employed. Three medals were struck, all with the same obverse, namely, a diademed head of the Queen, with *Victoria Regina* above.

War in Scinde, 1843.

No. 1 has on the reverse, *Meeanee*, a crown above, 1843 below, the whole surrounded by a laurel wreath.

No. 2 is similar, but with the word *Hyderabad* substituted for *Meeanee*.

No. 3 has both names—*Meeanee*, *Hyderabad*—inscribed, with a similar arrangement of crown, date, and laurel-branches.

The ribbon was the same as for the medals lastly

described, and the names of the recipients were engraved on the edge of the medal. A steel clasp was originally issued with it; but Sir John Pennefather, Colonel of the 22nd Regiment, at his own expense, substituted a massive silver bar for suspension, but of similar design to the steel one. The 22nd was the only English regiment which received this medal.

The medals were issued according as the recipients had been in either or both engagements; but no one received more than one for the campaign.

For the battles of Maharajpooor and Punniar (29th December, 1843), during the Gwalior Campaign, bronze medals were struck, and presented to the troops engaged. They were manufactured out of the guns taken at those battles.

Gwalior
War, 1843.

The medals are in the form of a star with six points, in the centre of which is a smaller, silver star. Around the centre of the small star is the name of the battle: *Maharajpooor, 1843*; and in the centre of the circle so formed the date, *Dec. 29th*. The medal for *Punniar* is exactly the same, but with the name substituted for Maharajpooor. The back of the star is plain, and the name and regiment of the recipient are engraved on it in running-hand. Originally these stars were fitted with a large brass hook, for attaching to the breast of the coat; but subsequently suspenders were used, in a variety of shapes, according to the wearer's fancy, and the medals were then worn with the "rainbow" ribbon.

The star worn by Viscount Gough had a silver elephant on the centre in place of the star. It was originally intended to issue all the medals like this, but as it was found to be rather more costly to make, the Government decided to substitute the plainer one.

The following troops were engaged at Maharajpooor :—*British*: 16th Lancers; 39th and 40th Foot. *East India Company*: Three troops Bengal Horse Artillery; two light batteries Bengal Artillery; Bengal Sappers; 1st, 4th, and 10th Light Cavalry; 4th Irregular Cavalry; The Governor-General's bodyguard; part of the 5th Light Cavalry, acting as Sir H. Gough's escort; 2nd Regimental Grenadiers; also the 14th, 16th, 31st, 43rd, and 56th Native Infantry.

At Punniar, the troops engaged were the 3rd and 50th Foot, and the 9th Lancers (the only British regiments); the 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, a company of Sappers and Miners, and five companies of the 39th and 50th Native Infantry.

The great battles of the Sutlej Campaign, or first Sikh War (1845-6) were all commemorated by medals and bars. Four medals were issued, with these names: *Moodkee, 1845; Ferozeshuhur, 1845; Aliwal, 1846; and Sobraon, 1846.* Whichever was the first action the recipient was in, he received a corresponding medal, and bars were added for the subsequent actions; with, of course, the exception of "Sobraon." The following is the wording of the General Order announcing the issue of the medal:

Sutlej War,
1845-6.

If the individual is entitled to be decorated for two battles, he will receive one silver medal, bearing the name of the first battle in which he was engaged, and a clasp, or bar, on which will be inscribed the name of the second battle. This bar will be fixed on the riband immediately above the medal. If entitled to be decorated for a third battle, the name of that battle will be inscribed on the second bar; and if entitled to be decorated for four battles, the name of the fourth battle shall be inscribed on the third bar, the bars being fixed in the order in which the battles were fought.

The obverse has the diademed head of the Queen, with *Victoria Regina* above; and on the reverse is a figure of Victory, standing, holding in her right hand a wreath, and in her left a palm-branch. At her feet is a trophy of Sikh arms, and above, the legend, *To the Army of the Sutlej*; and in the exergue, the name and date (the latter in numerals) of the battle for which the medal was struck.

This was generally considered W. Wyon's finest piece of work. The names were punched on the edge of the medal, and the ribbon was dark blue, with red edges. Only two British regiments received the medal and three bars (for four battles), namely, the 31st and 50th.

The following is a list of the medals and combinations of bars:—

I. MEDALS WITH NAME OF BATTLE AND DATE IN EXERGUE (NO BARS ADDED):

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Moodkee, 1845.</i> | 3. <i>Aliwal, 1846.</i> |
| 2. <i>Ferozeshuhur, 1845.</i> | 4. <i>Sobraon, 1846.</i> |

II. MEDALS WITH ONE BAR:

1. *Moodkee, 1845, in exergue; bar, Ferozeshuhur.*
2. *Moodkee, 1845, in exergue; bar, Sobraon.*
3. *Ferozeshuhur, 1845, in exergue; bar, Aliwal.*
4. *Ferozeshuhur, 1845, in exergue; bar, Sobraon.*
5. *Aliwal, 1846, in exergue; bar, Sobraon.*

III. MEDALS WITH TWO BARS:

1. *Moodkee, 1845, in exergue; bars, Ferozeshuhur and Sobraon.*
2. *Moodkee, 1845, in exergue; bars, Aliwal and Sobraon.*
3. *Ferozeshuhur, 1845, in exergue; bars, Aliwal and Sobraon.*

IV. MEDAL WITH THREE BARS:

Moodkee, 1845, in exergue; bars, *Ferozeshuhur*, *Aliwal*, and *Sobraon*.

Ribbon: Dark blue, with red edges.

The regiments engaged were as follows:

MOODKEE.—*British*: 3rd Light Dragoons; 9th, 31st, 50th, and 80th Foot. *Native*: Skinner's Horse; 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry; 5th, 7th, and 26th Bengal Infantry.

FEROZESHUHUR.—*British*: 3rd Light Dragoons; 9th, 29th, 31st, 50th, 62nd, and 80th Foot. *Native*: 2nd Skinner's Horse; 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry; Bengal Sappers and Miners; Royal Bengal Fusiliers; 4th, 5th, and 7th Bengal Infantry.

ALI WAL.—*British*: 16th Lancers; 31st, 50th, and 53rd Foot. *Native*: 3rd Skinner's Horse; 1st and 2nd Goorkhas; 7th and 13th Bengal Infantry.

SOBRAON.—*British*: 3rd Light Dragoons; 9th and 16th Lancers; 9th, 10th, 29th, 31st, 50th, 53rd, 62nd, and 80th Foot. *Native*: 2nd and 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry; 1st Bengal Europeans; 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 26th Bengal Native Infantry; and 1st and 2nd Goorkhas.

For the war in 1848-9, which ended in the annexation of the Punjab, a medal was struck, and issued ^{Punjab, 1848-9.} to the troops. The General Order notifying the distribution is dated Ferozepore, 2nd April, 1849. Three bars were issued with this medal, namely, *Mooltan*, *Chilianwala*, *Goojerat*, and were given according as the individual had been in one or more actions. Two bars were the greatest number given with any medal.

Upon the obverse, the medal has the usual diademed head of Her Majesty, surmounted by *Victoria Regina*.

Upon the reverse, the Sikhs are represented laying down their arms to General Gilbert, who is on horse-back. The British army is drawn up in line in the background, with colours flying. Above is the legend, *To the Army of the Punjab*; and in the exergue, *MDCCCXLIX*. The recipient's name and regiment were indented on the edge. The ribbon was dark blue, with yellow edges. The medals of the 24th Regiment for Chilianwala are very rare, as they lost 497 men in the engagement. The medal was also issued without a bar to the men of the Indian flotilla, and is rare; a few of them received the bar for Mooltan.

The following is a list of medals and bars:—

1. Medal with No Bar . . . To army and navy.
2. Medal with Bar . . . *Mooltan*, to army and navy.
3. Medal with Bar . . . *Chilianwala*.
4. Medal with Bar . . . *Goojerat*.
5. Medal with Two Bars . *Mooltan and Goojerat*.
6. Medal with Two Bars . *Chilianwala and Goojerat*.

The regiments engaged were:—

MOOLTAN.—*British*: 10th, 32nd, and 60th Foot; Naval Brigade of 100 men. *Native*: Royal Bombay Fusiliers; 5th Bengal Cavalry; 1st and 2nd Scinde Horse; 3rd, 4th, 9th, and 19th Bombay Infantry; and Bengal and Bombay Sappers and Miners.

CHILIANWALA.—*British*: 3rd, 9th, and 14th Light Dragoons; 24th, 29th, and 61st Foot. *Native*: Bengal Fusiliers; 2nd and 11th Bengal Native Infantry.

GOOJERAT.—*British*: 3rd, 9th, and 14th Light Dragoons; 10th, 24th, 29th, 32nd, 53rd, 60th, and 61st Foot. *Native*: 1st, 5th, 6th, and 8th Bengal Light Cavalry; 3rd, 9th, 11th, and 14th Irregular Cavalry;

Scinde Horse; nine troops Horse Artillery; four field batteries Bombay Artillery; 1st and 2nd, Bengal Europeans; 1st Bombay Europeans; 2nd and 11th Bengal Infantry; and 19th Bombay Infantry.

Originally it was only intended to issue clasps for Mooltan and Goojerat; but a subsequent Order, dated 20th February, 1850, sanctioned the issue for one for Chilianwala.

Lieutenant H. B. Edwardes was presented by the Honourable East India Company with a gold medal for his distinguished services in this campaign. The obverse bears a head of the Queen, superinscribed *Victoria Regina*. On the reverse, Victory and Valour are resting on a lotus flower crowning the arms of Lieutenant Edwardes; beneath is the infant Hercules, strangling the serpents, in allusion to the youth of the recipient; and within the border is inscribed: *From the East India Co. to Lieutenant and Brevet-Major H. B. Edwardes, C.B., for his services in the Punjab, AD. MDCCCXLVIII.*

A medal was issued to the army and navy for services against the Maoris in the years 1845-7. The obverse has a diademed head of the Queen, with a veil covering the back of head and neck; above is the legend, *Victoria D.G. Britt. Reg. F.D.* Reverse: A laurel wreath, within which the dates of service of the recipient are inscribed; the words *New Zealand* above, and *Virtutis Honor* below. The medal has an ornamental silver clasp, for suspension, and the ribbon is dark blue, with broad red stripe down the centre. The recipient's name and regiment, or ship, are indented on the edge of the medal.

As previously mentioned, the medal for the Peninsular War was not sanctioned until 1847 (1st June), and it

Military
General
Service
Medal,
1806-14.

is a strange fact that this medal should have two representations of the Queen upon it. The General Order states that

Her Majesty having been pleased to command that a medal should be struck to record the services of her fleets and armies during the wars commencing 1793, and ending in 1814, and that one should be conferred upon every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, of the army who was in any battle or siege, to commemorate which, medals have been struck by command of Her Majesty's Royal predecessors, and have been distributed to the general or superior officers of the several armies and corps of troops engaged, in conformity with the regulations of the army at that time in force—etc., etc.

The following are the actions or sieges mentioned in the Order for which bars were authorised to be given:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Maida, 4th July, 1806. | 17. Salamanca, 22nd July, 1812. |
| 2. Roleia, 17th Aug., 1808. | 18. Fort Detroit, 16th Aug., 1812. |
| 3. Vimiera, 21st Aug., 1808. | 19. Chateauguay, 26th Oct., 1812. |
| 4. Sahagun, 20th Dec., 1808. | 20. Chrystler's Farm, 11th Nov., 1813. |
| 5. Benevente, 1st Jan., 1809. | 21. Vittoria, 21st June, 1813. |
| 6. Corunna, 16th Jan., 1809. | 22. Pyrenees, 28th July to 2nd Aug., 1813. |
| 7. Martinique, 24th Feb., 1809. | 23. St. Sebastian, Aug. and 9th Sept., 1813. |
| 8. Talavera, 27th to 28th July, 1809. | 24. Nivelles, 16th Nov., 1813. |
| 9. Guadaloup, Jan. to 6th Feb., 1810. | 25. Nive, 9th to 13th Dec., 1813. |
| 10. Busaco, 27th Sept., 1810. | 26. Orthes, 27th Feb., 1814. |
| 11. Barrosa, 5th March, 1811. | 27. Toulouse, 10th April, 1814. |
| 12. Fuentes d'Onor, 5th May, 1811. | 28. On 12th Feb., 1850, a bar was granted for <i>Egypt</i> , 1801, "to those who were still alive." |
| 13. Albuhera, 11th May, 1811. | |
| 14. Java, Aug. to 18th Sept., 1811. | |
| 15. Ciudad Rodrigo, 19th Jan., 1812. | |
| 16. Badajoz, 17th March to 6th April, 1812. | |

Twenty-eight bars in all were given—Nos. 7 and 9 for services in the West Indies; and 18, 19, and 20, for services in North America.

The medal was issued in 1848, and there were 19,000 claimants for it. For the Maida bar there were 500 applicants. The bar for Benevente was not issued separately, but was combined with Sahagun, thus—*Sahagun & Benevente*. The bars were issued in accordance with the services of the recipient, and the first battle is always placed nearest the medal. The number of bars ranges from one to fifteen, and the combinations are endless. No medals were issued without bars, and only two were given with fifteen. The medal was also given to the survivors of the German troops who served during the war.

On the obverse of the medal is a diademed head of the Queen, with the date of issue—1848—below; above is the legend, *Victoria Regina*. Reverse: Upon a dais, the Queen, robed and crowned, stands, placing a laurel wreath upon the head of the Duke of Wellington, who kneels before her. By the side of the dais is the British lion couchant; above is the legend, *To the British Army*, and in the exergue the date, 1793-1814. The recipient's name and regiment are indented on the edge. The ribbon is crimson, with blue edges. The medal was the same in every case, only differing in the bars, and was known as the "Military General Service Medal."

A General Order issued by the Admiralty, dated 1st June, 1847, announced the grant of a corresponding medal to the navy, subsequently known as the "Naval General Service Medal."

Naval
General
Service
Medal,
1793-1840.

The obverse of this medal is the same as that of the Military Medal; but the reverse has Britannia

seated on a sea-horse, holding a trident in her right hand, and an olive-branch in the left. The ribbon is white, with dark blue edges, and the recipient's name only is indented on the edge; but in the case of officers and warrant-officers, the rank is also given.

There were over 200 different bars issued with this medal, and six was the greatest number issued with one medal. Like the foregoing, the first action was placed on the bar nearest the medal. The bars bear either the name of an action or the name of the ship capturing or defeating an enemy's ship. Bars were also issued for boat actions, and bear the words *Boat Service*, and the date. The following were the actions for which bars were issued, the names and dates in *italics* being those on the bars:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. 11th June, 1793. | 22. 13th Oct., 1796. |
| 2. 20th Oct., 1793. | 23. 3rd Dec., 1796. |
| 3. 17th March, 1794. | 24. <i>Minerva</i> , 19th Dec., 1796. |
| 4. 29th May, 1794. | 25. <i>Indefatigable</i> , 13th Jan., 1797. |
| 5. <i>1st June</i> , 1794. | 26. <i>Amazon</i> , 13th Jan., 1797
Only seven issued. |
| 6. 17th June, 1794. | 27. <i>St. Vincent</i> , 14th Feb., 1797. |
| 7. <i>Blanche</i> , 4th Jan., 1795. | 28. <i>Nymphé</i> , 8th March, 1797. |
| 8. 13th March, 1795. | 29. <i>Camperdown</i> , 11th Oct., 1797. |
| 9. <i>14th March</i> , 1795. | 30. 21st Dec., 1797. |
| 10. 10th April, 1795. | 31. <i>Mars</i> , 21st April, 1798. |
| 11. 17th May, 1795. | 32. <i>Isle St. Marcon</i> , 5th May, 1798. |
| 12. 9th June, 1795. | 33. <i>Lion</i> , 15th July, 1798.
Only twenty-one issued. |
| 13. <i>17th June</i> , 1795. | 34. <i>Nile</i> , 1st Aug., 1798. |
| 14. <i>23rd June</i> , 1795. | 35. 7th Aug., 1798. |
| 15. <i>Lowestoft</i> , 24th June, 1795. | 36. <i>12th Oct.</i> , 1798. Only eighty-one issued. |
| 16. 25th August, 1795. | |
| 17. 17th March, 1796. | |
| 18. <i>Indefatigable</i> , 20th April, 1796. | |
| 19. 8th June, 1796. | |
| 20. 9th June, 1796. | |
| 21. <i>Dryad</i> , 13th June, 1796. | |

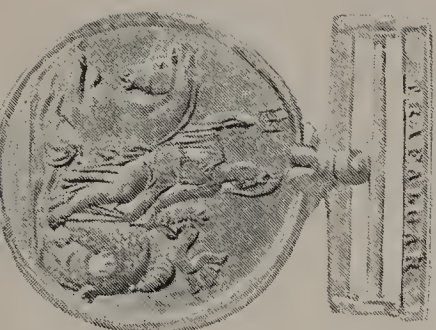
37. *Fisgard*, 20th Oct., 1798.
38. *Sybill*, 28th Feb., 1799.
39. 11th March, 1799.
40. *Acre*, 30th May, 1799.
41. *Schiermonnikoog*, 12th Aug., 1799.
42. 13th Sept., 1799.
43. *Surprise*, with *Hermione*, 25th Oct., 1799.
44. 6th Nov., 1799.
45. 22nd Nov., 1799.
46. 26th Dec., 1799.
47. *Harpy*, 5th Feb., 1800.
48. 21st March, 1800.
49. *Penelope*, 30th March, 1800.
50. 8th July, 1800.
51. *Seine*, 20th Aug., 1800.
52. *Phæbe*, 19th Feb., 1801.
53. *Egypt*, 28th March to Sept., 1801.
54. *Copenhagen*, 1801, 2nd April.
55. *Speedy*, 6th May, 1801.
56. *Gut of Gibraltar*, 12th July, 1801.
57. 28th Sept., 1801.
58. 28th Oct., 1801.
59. *Scorpion*, 31st March, 1804.
60. *Centaur*, 18th September, 1804. Only eleven issued.
61. *Arrow*, 3rd Feb., 1805.
62. *Acheron*, 3rd Feb., 1805.
63. *San Fiorenzo*, 14th Feb., 1805.
64. *Phoenix*, 10th August, 1805.
65. *Trafalgar*, 21st Oct., 1805.
66. *November 4th*, 1805.
67. *St. Domingo*, 6th Feb., 1806.
68. *London*, 13th March, 1806.
Only twenty-eight issued.
69. *Amazon*, 13th March, 1806.
70. 26th March, 1806.
71. *Sirius*, 17th April, 1806.
Only twelve issued.
72. *Blanche*, 19th July, 1806.
73. *Arethusa*, 23rd August, 1806.
74. *Anson*, 23rd August, 1806.
75. *Curacoa*, 1st Jan., 1807.
76. 8th Jan., 1807.
77. *Hydra*, 6th Aug., 1807.
78. *Comus*, 15th August, 1807.
79. 28th Oct., 1807.
80. 4th Nov., 1807.
81. 24th Nov., 1807.
82. *Sappho*, 2nd March, 1808.
83. *San Fiorenzo*, 8th March, 1808.
84. 13th March, 1808.
85. *Childers*, 14th March, 1808.
86. *Nassau*, 22nd March, 1808.
87. *Stately*, 22nd March, 1808.
88. *Off Rota*, 4th April, 1808.
89. *Rapid*, 24th April, 1808.
90. 7th May, 1808.
91. *Virginie*, 19th May, 1808.
Only twenty-one issued.
92. 31st May, 1808.
93. *Seahorse*, with *Badere Zaf-fere*, 6th July, 1808.
94. 11th Aug., 1808.
95. *Centaur*, 26th Aug., 1808.
Only forty-seven issued.
96. *Implacable*, 26th Aug., 1808.
97. *Cruizer*, 1st Nov., 1808.
98. *Amethyst*, with *Thetis*, 10th Nov., 1808.
99. *Off the Pearl Rock*, 13th Dec., 1808.
100. 1st Jan., 1809.

101. 14th Jan., 1809.
102. *Martinique*, 2nd to 10th Feb., 1809.
103. *Horatio*, 10th February, 1809.
104. *Amethyst*, 5th April, 1809.
105. *Basque Roads*, 1809, 12th April.
106. *Castor*, 17th April, 1809.
107. *Pompée*, 17th April, 1809.
108. 25th and 27th June, 1809.
109. *Bonne Citoyenne*, with *Furieuse*, 6th July, 1809.
110. *Diana*, 11th Sept., 1809.
111. *Anse-le-Barque*, 18th Dec., 1809.
112. 10th Jan., 1810.
113. 12th Jan., 1810.
114. *Guadeloupe*, Jan. to Feb., 1810.
115. 10th Feb., 1810.
116. 24th April, 1810.
117. 26th April, 1810.
118. *Spartan*, 3rd May, 1810.
Only thirty-four issued.
119. May and June, 1810.
120. *Amanthea*, 25th July, 1810.
121. *Banda Neira*, 9th Aug., 1810.
122. *Otter*, 18th Sept., 1810.
123. *Boadicea*, 18th Sept., 1810.
124. 14th Oct., 1810.
125. *Lissa*, 13th March, 1811.
126. *Anholt*, 27th March, 1811.
Only forty-six issued.
127. *Arrow*, 6th April, 1811.
128. *Off Tamatave*, 20th May, 1811.
129. 18th Aug., 1811.
130. *Java*, Aug. to Sept., 1811.
131. *Locust*, Nov. 11th, 1811.
132. 11th Nov., 1811.
133. *Pelagosa*, 29th Nov., 1811.
134. *Victorious*, with *Rivoli*, 22nd Feb., 1812. Only sixty-nine issued.
135. *Weasel*, 22nd Feb., 1812.
136. *Griffon*, 27th March, 1812.
137. *Malaga*, 20th April, 1812.
138. *Northumberland*, 22nd May, 1812.
139. 29th May, 1812.
140. *Off Mardoe*, 6th July, 1812.
141. *Sealark*, 21st July, 1812.
Only four issued.
142. 29th Dec., 1812.
143. 22nd April, 1813.
144. *Shannon*, with *Chesapeake*, 1st June, 1813. Only forty-nine issued.
145. *Pelican*, 14th Aug., 1813.
146. *St. Sebastian*, Aug. to Sept., 1813.
147. *Thunderer*, 9th Oct., 1813.
148. *Gluckstadt*, 5th Jan., 1814.
149. *Venerable*, 16th Jan., 1814.
150. *Eurotas*, 25th Feb., 1814.
Only twenty-nine issued.
151. *Hebrus*, with *L'etoile*, 27th March, 1814.
152. *Cherub*, 28th March, 1814.
153. *Phœbe*, 28th March, 1814.
154. *The Potomac*, 17th Aug., 1814.
155. *Endymion*, with *President*, 15th Jan., 1815.
156. *Gaieta*, 24th July, 1815.
157. *Algiers*, 27th Aug., 1815.
158. *Navarino*, 20th Oct., 1827.
159. *Syria*, Nov., 1840.

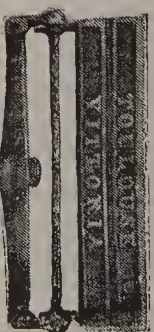
PLATE IV.



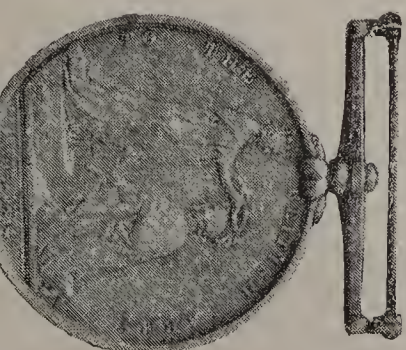
MEDAL FOR THE SUTLEJ, 1845-6
(REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR THE PUNJAB, 1848-9
(REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR THE PENINSULA
(OVERSE).



The following are the bars issued for boat services; all are inscribed *Boat Service*, with the day and month to the left, and the year to the right:—

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 160. 15th March, 1793. | 188. 3rd Dec., 1809. |
| 161. 17th March, 1794. | 189. 3rd Feb., 1810. |
| 162. 2nd May, 1797. | 190. 1st May, 1810. |
| 163. 9th June, 1799. | 191. 28th June, 1810. |
| 164. 20th Dec., 1799. | 192. 27th Sept., 1810. |
| 165. 29th July, 1800. | 193. 4th Nov., 1810. |
| 166. 29th Aug., 1800. | 194. 23rd Nov., 1810. |
| 167. 29th Oct., 1800. | 195. 24th Dec., 1810. |
| 168. 1st July, 1801. | 196. 4th May, 1811. |
| 169. 27th June, 1803. | 197. 30th July, 1811. |
| 170. 4th Nov., 1803. | 198. 2nd Aug., 1811. |
| 171. 4th Feb., 1804. | 199. 20th Sept., 1811. |
| 172. 4th June, 1805. | 200. 4th Dec., 1811. |
| 173. 16th July, 1806. | 201. 11th Dec., 1811. |
| 174. 2nd Jan., 1807. | 202. 4th April, 1812. |
| 175. 21st Jan., 1807. | 203. 1st Sept., 1812. |
| 176. 29th April, 1807. | 204. 17th Sept., 1812. |
| 177. 13th Feb., 1808. | 205. 29th Sept., 1812. |
| 178. 10th July, 1808. | 206. 6th Jan., 1813. |
| 179. 11th Aug., 1808. | 207. 21st March, 1813. |
| 180. 28th Nov., 1808. | 208. 28th April, 1813. |
| 181. 7th July, 1809. | 209. April and May, 1813. |
| 182. 14th July, 1809. | 210. 2nd May, 1813. |
| 183. 25th July, 1809. | 211. 8th April, 1814. |
| 184. 27th July, 1809. | 212. 24th May, 1814. |
| 185. 29th July, 1809. | 213. 3rd and 6th Sept., 1814. |
| 186. 28th Aug., 1809. | 214. 14th Dec., 1814. |
| 187. 1st Nov., 1809. | |

The various combinations of the bars are so numerous that it is impossible to specify them here.

On the 14th April, 1851, the Governor-General of India announced that the Queen had been graciously pleased to assent to the proposition of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, that a medal

East India
Co.'s Gene-
ral Service
Medal,
1799-1826.

be struck and issued to the troops who took part in the following campaigns, battles, and sieges, from 1799-1826. It was also granted to such officers and men of the Royal Navy, and the Company's Marine, as took part in the Burmese War of 1824-6. As many of the soldiers were dead at the time of issue, the medal was only given to the survivors.

The following are the actions commemorated by bars issued with the medal. The British and some of the native regiments which took part in the various actions are also given :

- Storming of Allighur, 4th Sept., 1803. *British regiments*: 27th Dragoons and 76th Foot.
- Battle of Delhi, 11th Sept., 1803. *British regiments*: 27th Dragoons and 76th Foot.
- Battle of Assaye, 23rd Sept., 1803. *British regiments*: 19th Light Dragoons, 74th and 78th Foot.
- Siege of Asseerghur, 21st Oct., 1803. *British regiment*: 94th Foot.
- Battle of Laswarree, 1st Nov., 1803. *British regiments*: 8th Light Dragoons and 76th Foot. *Native*: 21st, 31st, and 33rd Bengal Native Infantry.
- Battle of Argaum, 26th Nov., 1803. *British regiments*: 19th Light Dragoons; 74th, 78th, and 94th Foot.
- Siege and Storm of Gawilghur, 15th Dec., 1803. *British regiments*: 74th, 78th, and 94th Foot.
- Defence of Delhi, Oct., 1804. *British regiments*: None.
- Battle of Deig, 13th Nov., 1804. *British regiments*: 76th Foot. *Native*: 101st Fusiliers, 2nd Bengal Native Infantry.
- Capture of Deig, 23rd Dec., 1804. *British regiments*: 8th Light Dragoons, 22nd and 76th Foot.
- War in Nepaul, 1816. *British regiments*: 8th Light Dragoons; 14th, 17th, 24th, 66th, and 87th Foot.
- Battle of Kirkee, Nov., 1817. *British regiments*: None. *Native*: Bombay Fusiliers; 2nd, 12th, 13th, and 23rd Bombay Native Infantry.
- Battle and Capture of Poona, Nov., 1817. *British regiment*: 65th Foot.

Battles of Kirkee and Poona, Nov., 1817.

Battle of Seetabuldee, Nov. and Dec., 1817. *British regiments* : None.

Battle and Capture of Nagpore, Nov. and Dec., 1817. *British regiment* : 1st Foot. *Native* : 1st, 2nd, 17th, 21st, 23rd, 26th, 28th, and 39th Madras Native Infantry.

Battles of Seetabuldee and Nagpore, Nov. and Dec., 1817. *British regiments* : None. *Native* : 1st and 39th Madras Native Infantry.

Battle of Maheidpoor, 21st Dec., 1817. *British regiments* : 22nd Light Dragoons, 1st Foot. *Native* : 3rd and 4th Madras Light Cavalry, 1st Madras Fusiliers ; 3rd, 14th, 27th, 28th, and 31st Madras Infantry.

Defence of Corygaum, 1st Jan., 1818. *British regiments* : None. *Native* : 2nd Bombay Native Infantry and 2nd Poona Horse.

War in Ava, 1824-6. See First Burmese War, page 38.

Siege and Storming of Bhurtpoor, Jan., 1826. *British regiments* : 11th Light Dragoons, 16th Lancers, 14th and 59th Foot. *Native* : 1st Bengal Cavalry, Bengal Fusiliers ; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 66th Bengal Infantry ; and the Sirmoor Rifle Regiment

The following are the combinations of bars issued :

ONE BAR.

Allighur.

Battle of Delhi.

Assaye.

Asseerghur.

Laswarree.

Argaum.

Gawilghur.

Defence of Delhi.

Battle of Deig.

Capture of Deig.

Nepaul.

Kirkee.

Poona.

Kirkee and Poona.

Seetabuldee.

Nagpore.

ONE BAR (*continued*) :

Seetabuldee and Nagpore.

Maheidpoor.

Corygaum.

Ava.

Bhurtpoor.

TWO BARS.

Ava, Asseerghur.

Ava, Nepaul.

Ava, Nagpore.

Ava, Maheidpoor.

Bhurtpoor, Nepaul.

Laswarree, Capture of Deig.

Laswarree, Allighur.

Assaye, Argaum.

THREE BARS.

Gawilghur, Argaum, Asseerghur.

Assaye, Argaum, Gawilghur.

Laswarree, Capture of Deig, Nepaul.

Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Laswarree.

Allighur, Laswarree, Capture of Deig.

Battle of Delhi, Battle of Deig, Capture of Deig.

FOUR BARS.

Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Laswarree, Battle of Deig.

Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Laswarree, Capture of Deig.

Asseerghur, Argaum, Gawilghur, Ava.

Laswarree, Capture of Deig, Nagpore, Bhurtpoor.

Assaye, Asseerghur, Argaum, Gawilghur.

There is a great variety of combinations of these bars; but the greatest number on one medal is four. The Duke of Wellington received the medal with three bars—*Assaye, Argaum, Gawilghur*. No medals were issued without bars.

The medal has on the obverse the usual diademed head of the Queen, with *Victoria Regina* above. Reverse: A figure of Victory, seated, holding in her right hand an olive-branch, and in the left a laurel wreath; at her feet is a trophy of Indian arms; a palm-tree in the background. Above is the legend, *To the Army of India*, and in the exergue the date, *1799-1826*. The name and regiment of the recipient are indented on the edge of the medal. The ribbon is light blue. This is a very handsome medal, and, with the exception of the two bars, *Ava* and *Bhurtpoor*, is very rare, and much sought by collectors.

By a General Order dated 22nd November, 1854, Her Majesty granted a medal to commemorate the actions against the Kaffirs, in South Africa, in the years 1834-5, 1846-7, and from 24th December, 1850, to 6th February, 1853. The medal was the same in all cases, and the only way to distinguish for which

year it was granted is by the number of the regiment engraved on the edge of the medal. The British regiments engaged in the wars of 1834-5 were the 27th, 72nd, and 75th Foot. In 1846-7, the 7th Dragoon Guards; 6th, 27th, 45th, 73rd, 90th, and 91st Foot, and the Rifle Brigade were engaged. In 1850-3, the 12th Lancers; 2nd, 6th, 12th, and 45th Foot; Royal Marines; 2nd Battalion 60th; 73rd, 74th, and 91st Foot; and the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, were engaged. The Cape Mounted Rifles and the men of the Naval Brigade also did good service. The medal has on the obverse the head of Queen Victoria, with the legend, *Victoria Regina*, above. On the reverse, the British lion is stooping to drink under a mimosa bush, the words *South Africa* above, and the date, 1853, in the exergue. The recipient's name and regiment are indented on the edge. The ribbon is orange, with two broad and two narrow stripes of dark blue. No bars were issued with this medal.

In 1854 (23rd January), the Queen sanctioned the issue of a medal "for the purpose of commemorating the services rendered during the operations against the Burmese" in 1852-3. This medal has since been known as the "Indian General Service Medal," and is now always used as a reward for the incessant campaigns in India against the native tribes. Already twelve different bars have been issued with it, as follows, the medal in all cases being the same:

Pegu.
Persia.
North-West Frontier.
Umbeyla.
Bhootan.
Looshai.

Perak.
Jowaki, 1877-8.
Naga.
Burma, 1885-7.
Sikkim, 1888.
Hazara, 1888.

Pegu,
1852-3.

Indian
General
Service
Medal.

In cases where the recipient had been in two or more campaigns, and had already received the medal, a bar only was added to those already won, instead of granting another medal. This rule seems to have been broken through latterly, as, since the issue of the medal and bar for Perak, many instances occur of men having two of the medals, with bars for different campaigns. The following British regiments took part in the action in Burma for which this medal was first granted (the bar was inscribed *Pegu*): the 18th, 51st, and 80th; and also the men of the Naval Brigade.

The medal has on the obverse the diademed head of the Queen; above is the legend, *Victoria Regina*. The reverse has a figure of Victory crowning a classic warrior with a laurel wreath. The warrior is seated, with a Roman helmet on the ground at his side; in his right hand he holds a short Roman sword, and in his left hand the sheath. In the exergue is a lotus-flower. The ribbon is crimson, with two dark blue stripes $\frac{1}{5}$ in. from the edge. The name and regiment, or ship, are indented, in small letters, on the edge of the medal. From the Perak War downwards the names, &c., have been engraved.

We now come to the medals issued by our own and foreign governments for the Crimean War in 1854-6. The same medal was awarded to the army and navy, but differed only in the bars issued, although most of these, too, were awarded in common to both Services. The original Order for the issue of the medal was dated December, 1854, and at that time only two bars were authorised, namely, those for *Alma* and *Inkermann*, which were awarded to those who had been at either or both of the battles. Subse-

quently, in February, 1855, a bar for *Balaklava* was sanctioned; and again, in October of the same year, one for *Sebastopol*, to all those soldiers who had been present at the operations between 1st October, 1854, and 9th September, 1855.

The medal has on the obverse, like all the foregoing, the same head of Her Majesty as was on the Peninsular Medal, with the legend, *Victoria Regina*, above, and the date, 1854, in the exergue. On the reverse, a flying figure of Victory is crowning a Roman warrior with a wreath; the word *Crimea* is inscribed on the left of the figure. The warrior carries a sheathed sword in his right hand, and on his left arm is a round shield, on which is shown the British lion. The medal is by W. Wyon. The bars are very ornamental, and are in the shape of oak-leaves, ornamented with acorns. The name of the victory which they commemorate is in raised letters in the centre of the leaf. The ribbon is light blue, with light yellow edges. The name and regiment of the recipient are either indented, or engraved in square capitals, on the edge of the medal. The clasp for suspension is also very ornamental, to match the bars, and is peculiar to this medal.

Four was the greatest number of bars issued with one medal—namely, *Alma*, *Balaklava*, *Inkermann*, and *Sebastopol*. A special bar for *Azoff* was also issued to the navy. Medals given to light cavalry regiments, with bars for *Balaklava*, are most prized by collectors, on account of the celebrated charge which occurred at that battle.

Many medals were issued without the bars being fastened on, so that much confusion exists in their arrangement. It is stated that many men received

bars for battles at which they were not actually present, owing to the lax way in which the bars were issued. The following is a list of the various combinations of bars:—

TO THE ARMY.

FOUR BARS.

*Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann,
Sebastopol.*

THREE BARS.

*Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann.
Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol.
Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol.
Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol.*

TWO BARS.

*Inkermann, Sebastopol.
Alma, Balaklava.
Alma, Sebastopol.*

TWO BARS (*continued*):

*Alma, Inkermann.
Balaklava, Inkermann.
Balaklava, Sebastopol.*

ONE BAR.

*Alma.
Sebastopol.*

MEDAL WITHOUT BAR.

No separate bars were issued for Inkermann or Balaklava, as the recipients were entitled to bars for Alma and Balaklava respectively.

TO THE NAVY.

ONE BAR.

*Sebastopol.
Azoff.*

TWO BARS.

*Balaklava, Sebastopol.
Inkermann, Sebastopol.
Azoff, Sebastopol.*

MEDAL WITHOUT BAR.

Marines received bars for *Inkermann, Balaklava*, and *Sebastopol*. The medal was also given to some of the French troops engaged in the campaign, and was much prized by them.

The naval medals were, as a rule, issued without the names of the recipients or of their ships being engraved

on the edge; and in most cases where they are found they have been engraved at the recipient's expense.

The following regiments were engaged:—1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th Dragoon Guards; 1st, 2nd, and 6th Dragoons; 4th and 13th Light Dragoons; 8th, 10th, and 11th Hussars; 12th and 17th Lancers; Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Field Artillery, Royal Engineers, Land Transport Corps, and Ambulance Corps; 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, and Scots Fusilier Guards; 1st and 2nd Battalions 1st Foot; 1st Battalion 3rd Foot; 1st Battalion 4th Foot; 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 28th, 30th, 31st, 33rd, 34th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 44th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 62nd, 63rd, 68th, 71st, 72nd, 77th, 79th, 82nd, 88th, 89th, 90th, 93rd, 95th, and 97th Foot; and 1st and 2nd Battalions Rifle Brigade.

A special medal was issued to seamen and marines who served in the fleet in the Baltic. On the obverse is a similar head of the Queen to that on the last-described medal, but without date below. On the reverse is a figure of Britannia seated on a rock, and holding in her right hand a trident; by her side is a naval cannon and pile of cannon-balls; she is looking towards the fortress of Bomarsund, and in the distance is Fort Sveaborg; above is the word *Baltic*, and in the exergue the date, 1854-1855. The ribbon is yellow, with blue edges. No bars were given with the medal.

Baltic
Medal,
1854-5.

This medal was intended for the navy only; but two officers and ninety men of the Sappers and Miners, who served on board the flag-ship, received the medals, with their names and regiments indented on the edge, like those granted to the army for the Crimea.

Turkish
Medal
for the
Crimea.

The Sultan of Turkey issued a medal to all the troops engaged in the war—English, French, and Sardinian. On the obverse is a field-piece, over which is spread a map of the Crimea. The cannon is standing upon the Russian flag, and a mortar and anchor are alongside; behind are grouped the flags of the following nations—English, French, Sardinian, and Turkish; and in the exergue of the English medal is the word *Crimea*, and the date, 1855. The reverse has the Sultan's cypher, inclosed in a laurel wreath; the word *Crimea*, in Turkish, is below, and the date of the Hegira—1271.

The obverse of the medal differs in the arrangement of the flags, according to the nation for which the medal was intended. On the English medal, the flags of Great Britain and Turkey are in front, with those of France and Sardinia in the rear; below, *Crimea 1855*. The French has the flags of France and Turkey in front, with the Sardinian and English behind; in the exergue are the words, *La Crimée 1855*. The Sardinian medal has the national flag, with that of Turkey, to the fore, with those of France and England in the rear; below, *La Crimea 1855*. Owing to the wreck of the ship conveying the majority of the English medals, Turkish medals were issued indiscriminately to the troops, without regard to nationality, the original intention being that the English, French and Sardinian medals should be issued to the armies for which they were specially designed. As a result of the accident, many of our soldiers received the French or Sardinian medal instead of the one specially designed for them. This medal is not made of such pure silver as those issued by our own Government.

The medals were not very fine specimens of medallic art, being somewhat roughly executed. An improved

die was made in England, in every respect similar in design to the Turkish one, but better finished, and medals struck from it were distributed to the officers in place of those issued by the Turkish Government.

All these medals were issued without names or regiments on them, and were worn with a crimson watered-silk ribbon, with bright green edges. The original ribbon was only $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide.

The Turkish General Service Medal (not struck specially for Crimean services) was awarded by the Sultan to Colonel Simmons, and sixteen men of the 10th Company Royal Engineers, and also to the officers and thirty men of the crew of a gunboat, for service on the Danube. The obverse has the Sultan's cypher within a circle, on either side of which are flags and laurel branches, surmounted by a crescent and star. The reverse has a large elliptical star of twelve points, in the centre of which is a smaller one of six points. Below is a scroll, with a small star at each end; and underneath is another star, surrounded by olive-branches. Upon the scroll is the Persian inscription, *Mischani Iftikhar* (the decoration, or mark of honour, or glory). The ribbon is the same as that for the previous medal.

Danube
Medal,
1855.

The medals given to Colonel (now General Sir John Lintorn) Simmons, and to Commander H. Carr-Glyn, R.N., were in gold, and the others in silver. All were, however, of the same size and design.

Medals—seven in all—were awarded also to British officers in command of Turkish troops for the defence of Silistria. One was given in gold to Sir J. L. Simmons, the remaining six officers receiving them in silver. On the obverse is the Sultan's cypher, within a wreath of laurel and oak. On the reverse is a repre-

Silistria
Medal,
1854.

sensation of the city of Silistria; and below, the date of the Hegira, 1271 (1854). The ribbon was crimson, with green edges.

A silver medal for the Defence of Kars was given to Sir Fenwick Williams, and the officers under him; also to an artillery soldier-servant. The obverse was exactly the same as that of the previous medal, but the reverse had a view of the city of Kars, and below the year of the Hegira, 1272 (1855). The ribbon was the same as in the foregoing case.

Owing to the small number of medals issued, the last three are very rare.

The King of Sardinia conferred a medal for services in the Crimea upon 400 selected officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the army, and fifty sailors and marines. The obverse has the arms of Savoy, and the crown of Sardinia above, surrounded by a wreath of palm and olive branches; above is the legend, *Al valore militare*. On the reverse is a laurel wreath, within which are engraved the recipient's name and regiment; around the wreath are the words, *Spedizione d'Oriente, 1855-1856*. The ribbon is dark blue watered-silk, and the medal was suspended from it by means of loops or rings.

The Decoration of the French Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour was given by the Emperor Napoleon III. to a number of officers and men of the army and navy who had distinguished themselves during the Crimean War.

There were five different classes of the cross distributed, according to the rank of the recipients. The majority received the fifth class, which consists of a silver star of ten points, covered on both sides with white enamel, fixed upon an enamelled green

laurel wreath. The centre is silver-gilt, and has a head of the Emperor Napoleon I., surrounded by a blue enamelled band, inscribed, in gold letters, *Napoléon Emp. des Français*. The centre of the reverse is also silver-gilt, and has the French Imperial eagle, surrounded by a blue enamelled band bearing the legend, in gold letters, *Honneur et Patrie*. A large silver imperial crown and ring are the means of suspension. The ribbon is of crimson watered-silk.

Another medal was also given by the French Emperor to 226 non-commissioned officers and men for distinguished gallantry. It was also given to the navy, and the men were specially selected for this decoration. Only two officers received it, namely, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and Sir William Codrington. The latter was presented by Marshal Pelissier with his own medal.

French
Medal for
Valeur et
Discipline.

The medal is silver-gilt, and consists of a laurel wreath, in the centre of which is a bust of the Emperor Napoleon III., surrounded by a blue enamelled circle, inscribed, in gilt letters, *Louis Napoléon*. On the reverse, within a blue enamelled circle, are the words *Valeur et discipline*; the whole is surmounted by the French Imperial eagle, with outspread wings; and there is a loop for suspension. The medal is worn with a wide, watered-silk, orange ribbon, with green edges.

The medal was not confined to this campaign, as it is still given to French soldiers who specially distinguish themselves. The Author has seen it, with the head of the Republic substituted for that of the Emperor, worn by French soldiers in conjunction with the medal for the late war in Tonquin, and with the imperial eagle replaced by a trophy of arms.

The Sultan of Turkey awarded the Order of the

Order
of the
Medjidie.

Medjidie to upwards of a thousand officers of the British army and navy, for services in the Crimea. Five classes of this Order were issued, according to the rank of the recipient. It consists of a silver star of eight points, between which are seven small crescents and stars of five points.

The fifth class has a silver convex centre, encircled by a gold band with crimson enamelled centre. The band is inscribed, in Turkish, with the words, *Zeal, Devotion, Fidelity, 1268* (1852—the date of the institution of the Order). A gold crescent and star, enamelled crimson, constitute the suspender. The reverse is plain, and the ribbon is crimson, with green edges. The decoration was issued without any name on it.

The first class is the same design, but is half as large again, has a gold centre instead of a silver one, and is worn from a ribbon round the neck, instead of on the right breast, like the lowest class.

This decoration was also given, to all officers above the rank of captain, for services in the Egyptian War of 1882.

Persia,
1856-7. The next medal issued by our Government was that for the War in Persia in 1856-7. It was sanctioned in a General Order dated 12th April, 1858. The Indian General Service Medal was given, as instituted for the second war in Burma, but with the word *Persia* on the bar. It was also given to the navy.

The following British regiments were present in Persia: 14th Light Dragoons; 64th and 78th Foot. There were also present the 3rd Bombay Cavalry; Poonah Horse, 1st Scinde Horse, 2nd Bombay Europeans, Bombay Sappers and Miners; 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 26th, 28th, and 29th Bombay Infantry.

We now come to the medal given for services during the Indian Mutiny (1857-8). The medal was granted by a General Order dated 18th August, 1858. ^{Indian Mutiny, 1857-8.} There were five bars issued, namely:

1. *Delhi*, 30th May to 14th September, 1857.
2. *Defence of Lucknow*, 29th June to 25th September, 1857.
3. *Relief of Lucknow*, November, 1857.
4. *Lucknow*, 2nd to 21st March, 1858.
5. *Central India*, January to June, 1858.

Four was the greatest number of bars issued on one medal, and three bars were given only to the 9th Lancers and Bengal Horse Artillery.

The medal has on the obverse the diademed head of the Queen, surmounted by *Victoria Regina*. On the reverse, a figure of Britannia is standing, holding a wreath in her outstretched right hand; on her left arm is an oval shield, with the crosses of the Union on it; behind her stands the British lion; the word *India* is above, and the date, 1857-1858, in the exergue. The ribbon is scarlet and white, in alternate stripes.

The following is a list of the various combinations of bars issued with the medal:

FOUR BARS.

Central India, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow, Delhi.

THREE BARS.

Delhi, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow.

TWO BARS.

*Delhi, Relief of Lucknow.
Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow.
Lucknow, Defence of Lucknow.
Central India, Defence of Lucknow.*

TWO BARS (*continued*).

*Delhi, Lucknow.
Relief of Lucknow, Defence of Lucknow.*

ONE BAR.

*Central India.
Relief of Lucknow.
Defence of Lucknow.
Delhi.
Lucknow.*

MEDAL WITHOUT BAR.

The medal was also granted to the Naval Brigade, and had the following bars :

TWO BARS.—*Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow.*

ONE BAR.—*Lucknow. Relief of Lucknow.*

MEDAL WITHOUT BAR.

The medals for the Relief of Lucknow awarded to the 32nd Foot, under Colonel Inglis, are most prized by collectors.

The following British regiments received the medal: 7th Hussars, 9th Lancers, 8th Hussars, 12th Lancers, 14th Hussars; 5th, 8th, 10th, 23rd, 32nd, 34th, 38th, 42nd, 52nd, 53rd, 60th, 61st, 64th, 71st, 72nd, 75th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 86th, 88th, 90th, 93rd, 95th, 97th, 101st, 102nd, 104th, and 108th Foot, and the Rifle Brigade.

By a General Order dated 6th March, 1861, Her Majesty granted the issue of a medal to the troops engaged in the War in China, 1857-60. The obverse of the medal is the same as on that granted for the first Chinese War (see page 42); and the reverse is similar, but with the date, 1842, left out of the exergue. The ribbon also is the same—crimson, with yellow edges. When this medal was first issued the ribbon had five stripes—namely, blue, yellow, red, white, and green; but it was subsequently altered to crimson and yellow.

Five bars were issued with this medal to the army, namely—*China 1842*, to those who had been in the first war; *Canton 1857*, *Taku Forts 1858*, *Taku Forts 1860*, *Pekin 1860*; and *Fatshan 1857*, to the navy only. Only one medal was issued with five bars, and that to a gunner in the Royal Marine Artillery. It is now in Colonel Eaton's collection, and has bars for *Fatshan 1857*, *Canton 1857*, *Taku Forts 1858*, *Taku Forts 1860*, *Pekin 1860*. In the Author's collection is a medal



EAST INDIA COMPANY'S GENERAL
SERVICE MEDAL FOR WARS
BETWEEN 1799-1825 (REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR THE CRIMEA, 1854-6
(REVERSE).



INDIAN GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL.
(REVERSE).



TURKISH MEDAL FOR THE CRIMEA
(SARDINIAN), 1855 (REVERSE).



BALTIC MEDAL FOR THE CRIMEA,
1854-5 (REVERSE).

with four bars, given to a sailor—*China 1842, Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, and Taku Forts 1858.*

The naval medals were all issued without names on the edge, but the army received them with names and regiments indented.

The medal with two bars for *Pekin 1860 and Taku Forts 1860* given to the 1st Dragoon Guards is rare, as only two squadrons of this regiment were present. The following British regiments also took part in the campaigns: 1st Battalion 3rd Foot; 1st, 2nd, 31st, 44th, 59th, 60th, 67th, and 99th Foot; Royal Artillery; and Sappers and Miners. There were also present the 11th and 19th Bengal Lancers, and the 20th and 23rd Bengal Infantry.

The combinations of bars issued were as follow:

FIVE BARS.

*Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857,
Taku Forts 1858, Taku Forts
1860, Pekin 1860.*

FOUR BARS.

*China 1842, Fatshan 1857, Can-
ton 1857, Taku Forts 1858.*

THREE BARS.

*Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860,
Pekin 1860 (naval and army).
Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858,
Pekin 1860.*

*Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860,
Pekin 1860 (naval).*

*Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857,
Taku Forts 1858.*

*China 1842, Fatshan 1857, Can-
ton 1857.*

TWO BARS.

China 1842, Canton 1857 (naval).

Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860

Fatshan 1857, Taku Forts 1858.

Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858.

Canton 1857, Fatshan 1857.

Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860.

ONE BAR.

Fatshan 1857.

Canton 1857.

Taku Forts 1858.

Pekin 1860.

Taku Forts 1860.

MEDAL WITHOUT BAR.

To the army and navy.

Another medal was designed and struck in connection with the War in 1842, but it was not issued, as

it was thought it might give offence to the Chinese. The obverse had the usual head of the Queen, surmounted by the legend, *Victoria Regina*. On the reverse was the British lion trampling upon the Chinese dragon; above, *Armis exposcere pacem*, and in the exergue, *Nanking, 1842*. The ribbon was to have been the same as that for the above—crimson, with yellow edges. The medal is only to be found as a proof.

North-West
Frontier,
1849-63.

A Royal Warrant was issued on the 1st July, 1867, authorising the issue of a third bar with the Indian General Service Medal, inscribed *North-West Frontier*, for services from the year 1849 to 1863. The medal and ribbon are the same as previously described on page 61.

New
Zealand,
1860-6.

A similar medal to that already described for New Zealand on page 51 was issued for services in the same country from 1860 to 1866, by a General Order dated 17th March, 1869. The medal was granted to both Services, and is precisely similar on the obverse to the former one; but the dates on the reverse differ according to the years during which the recipient was engaged.

The following is a complete list of the dates on the reverse of New Zealand Medals:

FOR THE ARMY.

Medal without date	1860.	1863-1864.
on the reverse.	1861-1866.	1863.
1845-1847.	1861-1865.	1864-1866.
1860-1861.	1861-1864.	1864-1865.
1860-1863.	1861-1863.	1864.
1860-1864.	1861.	1865-1866.
1860-1865.	1863-1866.	1865.
1860-1866.	1863-1865.	1866.

FOR THE NAVY.

1845-1847.

1847.

1863-1865.

1845-1846.

1860-1861.

1865.

1846-1847.

1863-1864.

The following British regiments were engaged: 12th, 14th, 18th, 40th, 43rd, 50th, 57th, 58th, 65th, 68th, 70th, 96th, and 99th Foot; Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, and Military Train.

A General Order of 1st July, 1869, issued another bar for the Indian General Service Medal, inscribed *Umbeyla*; and a General Order of 28th April, 1870, granted a bar for *Bhootan*, for services in 1864-65-66. The ribbon was the same as previously described (page 61.)

In 1860, a medal was granted by Pope Pius IX. to the Irish Brigade of Volunteers who served under Major O'Reilly against Garibaldi. Although not, strictly speaking, a military medal specially given to British *soldiers*, still, as many of our countrymen received it, it is worthy of a place here. Permission to wear it was neither asked nor obtained.

The medal is of an unusual type, and is made of German silver, plated. Instead of being a solid disc, the centre is open; it is, in fact, a broad ring, with a cross in the centre. Around the circle, on the obverse, is the legend, *Pro Petri Sede. Pio IX. P. M. A. X. XV.* On the reverse it has, *Victoria quae vincit mundum fides nostra*. In the centre is an inverted cross, resting upon the head of a serpent. The ribbon is crimson, with two white stripes with narrow, yellow edges. The medal was issued without names on the edge, and has a clasp for suspension not unlike that issued with the Crimean Medal.

By a General Order dated December, 1872, another bar, inscribed *Looshai*, was granted with the Indian

Umbeyla
and
Bhootan,
1864-6.

Papal
Brigade,
1860.

Looshai,
1868.

General Service Medal for the Hazara Campaign in 1868. No British troops were engaged in this war, and the medal and bar were only given to native troops and their European officers.

The next medal in order is that granted for the Abyssinia, 1867-8, Abyssinian War, from the 4th October, 1867, to the 19th April, 1868. The medal is smaller than, and entirely different in design to, those usually issued. It is said to have been designed by H.R.H. Princess Louise. Another special feature about it is, that instead of the name and regiment of the recipient being engraved or stamped on the edge, they are stamped, *in relief*, in the centre of the medal. It is altogether an unusual type of medal, and the design is very fine. It was awarded to both Services alike.

On the obverse is a crowned and veiled bust of the Queen, similar in design to, though smaller than, that on the New Zealand Medal (see page 51), within a beaded circle. It is surrounded by a star of nine points, the inner angles of which each contain a letter, as follows—*A. B. Y. S. S. I. N. I. A.* On the reverse is a laurel wreath, within which are the recipient's name and regiment, or ship, stamped in raised letters, within a beaded circle; an imperial crown and a large silver ring for suspension surmount the medal. The ribbon is broad, crimson, with broad white edges.

The following regiments received the medal :—*British* : 3rd Dragoon Guards; 4th, 26th, 33rd, and 45th Foot; Royal Artillery, and Engineers, besides the Naval Brigade. *Native* : Scinde Horse, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, 16th Bengal Lancers, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Bombay and Madras Sappers and Miners; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 18th, 21st, 25th, and 27th Bombay Native Infantry.

On the 1st June, 1874, a medal was authorised for the War in Ashantee, from the 9th June, 1873, to the 4th February, 1874; and a bar for the Battle of Amoaful, inscribed *Coomassie*, was added. Ashantee,
1873-4.

On the obverse of the medal is a head of Her Majesty, with a diadem and veil, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina*. The reverse is in high relief, and represents a skirmish in the bush between British infantry and a number of semi-nude Ashantees. This is one of the finest designs amongst our medals, and is the work of E. J. Poynter, A.R.A. The obverse is by Leonard Wyon. The recipient's name and regiment, or ship, and the date, 1873-74, are engraved on the edge of the medal, and filled in with black colouring matter. The ribbon is yellow, with black edges, and has two narrow black stripes down the centre.

The following regiments took part in the campaign :—23rd and 42nd Foot; 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 2nd West India Regiment, the Houssa Artillery, and the Naval Brigade of Seamen and Marines. The number of medals issued to both Services, with and without bar, was 11,000.

Another issue of the Indian General Service Medal was authorised on the 1st September, 1879, with a bar for *Perak*, for the campaign in 1875-6 against the Malays. Perak,
1875-6. The medal was the same as previously described.

The troops taking part in the campaign were the 1st Battalion 3rd Foot, the 10th and 80th Foot, the Naval Brigade, and Indian troops, with the Royal Artillery and Engineers.

For the expedition against the Afridis, in 1877-8, an eighth bar was granted to the medal, by an Order issued on the 1st March, 1879. The bar was inscribed *Jowaki*, 1877-78. Jowaki,
1877-8.

The troops employed in this action were the 9th and 51st Foot; 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, two companies; 20th, 22nd, and 27th Punjab Native Infantry, 14th Sikhs, 17th Bengal Cavalry, two companies Royal Engineers, one battery each of Field and Horse Artillery.

The long series of wars in South Africa, from 1877 to 1881, was commemorated by medals and bars. South Africa,
1877-81. The bars are of a novel design, as, instead of bearing the name of a victory, they merely record the year of action. The medal is similar to the South African Medal for 1853 (see page 60); but instead of the date being in the exergue, there are a Zulu shield and four crossed assegais. The ribbon is the same—namely, orange, with dark blue broad and narrow stripes—and the names and regiments of the recipients are engraved on the edges of the medal.

The bars issued were as follows:—1877, 1877-8, 1878, 1878-9, 1879, 1877-8-9; and a special bar given by the Cape Government to the Cape Mounted Police and Frontier Light Horse, dated 1880-81. The medal was also issued without a bar to troops who had not been under fire, but formed part of the army of occupation. With the exception of the irregular troops, no one received a medal with more than one bar, as they were issued according to the years of service of the recipients. The medal was awarded to both Services.

The troops engaged in the various campaigns were:—1st Dragoon Guards (1879); 6th Dragoons (1879); 15th Hussars (1878-9); 17th Lancers (1879); 2nd Battalion 3rd (1879), 4th (1879), 13th (1878-9), 21st (1879), 24th (1877-8-9), 58th (1879), 2nd and 3rd Battalion 60th (1879), 83rd (1878-9), 88th (1877-8-9), 90th (1877-8-9), 91st (1879), 92nd (1879), 94th (1877-8-9), 97th (1879), and 99th (1879) Foot.

Many memorable incidents occurred in these wars, including the death of the Prince Imperial of France, the annihilation of a portion of the 24th Regiment at Isandlwahna, the heroic defence of Rorke's Drift, the capture of Cetewayo, &c.

A medal and six bars were issued for actions during the Afghan Wars in 1878-9-80. The obverse has a Afghanistan, 1878-80. bust of Her Majesty, with crown, and veiled, and wearing the ribbon of the Garter, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*. The reverse has a British column on the march, accompanied by native cavalry, an officer riding in the foreground; in the centre, an elephant, carrying a mountain gun on his back, an infantry soldier marching in front; in the background, a mountain, with a fortress on the top; the word *Afghanistan* above; in the exergue the date, 1878-9-80. The ribbon is green, with red edges. The name and regiment of the recipient are engraved on the edge. The following were the six bars issued:—

1. *Ali Musjid*, 21st November, 1878.
2. *Peiwar Kotal*, 2nd December, 1878.
3. *Charasia*, 6th October, 1879.
4. *Ahmed Khel*, 19th April, 1880.
5. *Kabul*, 10th-23rd December, 1879, and 9th August, 1880.
6. *Kandahar*, 1st September, 1880.

A special bronze decoration was issued to all who took part in General Roberts' memorable march from Kabul to Kandahar, from the 9th to the 31st August, 1880. It is in the form of a five-pointed star, with radiations, and in the inner angles a small ball. In the centre is the Imperial monogram, *V.R.I.*, and, on a band encircling it, *Kabul to Kandahar 1880*. The reverse is plain, with a hollow centre, round which the recipient's name and regiment are indented; an

Roberts' Star, 1880.

Imperial crown and ring are attached for suspension. The ribbon worn with this medal is the "rainbow" ribbon of the earlier Indian medals.

The following is a list of the combinations of the bars :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Peiwar Kotal, Charasia,</i> | 7. <i>Ahmed Khel and Kandahar.</i> |
| <i>Kabul, and Kandahar.</i> | 8. <i>Charasia and Kandahar.</i> |
| Given to the 72nd High- | 9. <i>Ali Musjid and Kabul.</i> |
| landers only. | 10. <i>Ali Musjid.</i> |
| 2. <i>Charasia, Kabul, and Kan-</i> | 11. <i>Ahmed Khel.</i> |
| <i>dahar.</i> | 12. <i>Peiwar Kotal.</i> |
| 3. <i>Peiwar Kotal, Charasia,</i> | 13. <i>Charasia.</i> |
| <i>and Kabul.</i> | 14. <i>Kabul.</i> |
| 4. <i>Kabul and Kandahar.</i> | 15. <i>Kandahar.</i> |
| 5. <i>Charasia and Kabul.</i> | 16. Medal without bar, to those |
| 6. <i>Ali Musjid and Kandahar.</i> | not in action. |

The following British regiments took part in the campaign :—6th Dragoon Guards ; 8th, 10th, and 15th Hussars ; 9th Lancers ; 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 25th, 51st, 53rd, 59th, 60th, 63rd, 66th, 67th, 70th, 72nd, 81st, and 92nd Foot ; and the Rifle Brigade.

After the conclusion of the Egyptian War, in 1882, a medal was issued to the troops engaged. On the obverse is a head of the Queen, with diadem, and veiled, somewhat similar to that on the Ashantee Medal, and surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina ex Imperatrix*. The reverse has a fine representation of the Sphinx, on an ornamental pedestal, with the word *Egypt* above, and the date—1882—below. The ribbon is alternate stripes of blue and white—three blue and two white. The name and regiment, or ship, of the recipient, are engraved on the edge.

Two bars were issued with this medal—*Alexandria, 11th July*, and *Tel-el-Kebir (13th September, 1882)*.

The former bar was given to the seamen and marines who landed in Alexandria after the bombardment; and the latter, to all those who were present at Tel-el-Kebir, including a Naval Brigade of 200 seamen and marines.

After the Soudan War, in 1884, a similar medal was issued to the combined Services, but with the date left out of the exergue of the reverse. Four bars were issued with it:—(1) *Suakin*, 1884, to all those who landed at Suakin or Trinkitat, between the 19th February and the 26th March, 1884, both dates inclusive; (2) *El-Teb—Tamaai*, to all those who were present at the above battles on the 29th February and the 13th March, 1884; (3) *El-Teb*, to those who were only present at this battle; (4) *Tamaai*, to those who were only in this action. The ribbon was the same as for the previous medal.

On the conclusion of the second Soudan War, in 1885, the same medal was issued to the troops and Naval Brigade, with five additional bars. The following is the wording of the General Order :

(1.) The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her pleasure that a medal be granted to all Her Majesty's forces employed in the recent operations in the Soudan, in commemoration of their arduous labours in the ascent of the river Nile, and their gallantry in the operations which ensued; and also for the operations in the Eastern Soudan, in the vicinity of Suakin. (2.) The medal will be similar in pattern to that already granted for service in Egypt and the Soudan. (3.) Individuals already in possession of the decoration specified in paragraph 2 will only be eligible to receive such of the clasps specified hereafter as they may be entitled to. (4.) All officers and soldiers who served south of Assouan on or before March 7th, 1885, will be held to be entitled to the medal, except those who are already in possession of it. (5.) All officers and soldiers who were on duty at Suakin between 27th March, 1884, and 14th May, 1885,

will also be entitled to the medal, except those already in possession of it. (6.) Her Majesty has, further, approved of clasps being issued, as follows: A clasp inscribed *The Nile, 1884-5*, to those officers and soldiers who served south of Assouan on or before March 7th, 1885. A clasp inscribed *Abu Klea*, to those officers and soldiers who took part in the action fought there on 17th Jan., 1885, under the late Major-General Sir H. Stewart, K.C.B. A clasp inscribed *Kirbekan*, to those officers and soldiers who took part in the action fought there on the 10th Feb., 1885, under the late Major-General Earle, C.B., C.S.I. A clasp inscribed *Suakin, 1885*, to those officers and soldiers who were engaged in the operations at Suakin between the 1st March and 14th May, 1885, both days inclusive. A clasp inscribed *Tofrek*, to those officers and men who were actually present at the action fought there on the 22nd March, 1885.

The ribbon was blue and white, like that for the two previous medals. No medals were issued with single bars for *Tofrek*, *Abu Klea*, or *Kirbekan*; as in the former case, all recipients were entitled to the bar for *Suakin, 1885*, and in the two latter for that for *The Nile, 1884-5*. The names and regiments (or ships) of the recipients were engraved on the edge of the medal. The medals were also given for all three campaigns, without bars, to those who had not been in action, but who were in any way connected with the campaign; and officers of the hired transports, and a few civilians, European and native, also received it. There were, probably, more of these medals issued than of any previous ones. The Australian contingent, and the Canadian boatmen hired to navigate the boats through the Nile rapids, were also presented with it.

The medal, without bar, was issued to all officers and soldiers who served at, and to the south of, Soudan, 1885-6. Wady Halfa, between the 30th November, 1885, and the 11th January, 1886, provided they had not already received it for any of the previous campaigns. This

expedition included the Battle of Ginniss, and no further extension of the distribution of the medal has since taken place.

In addition to the medal issued by our own Government, the Khedive of Egypt presented a decoration to every officer and man, naval and military, who was entitled to the English medal. The decoration is in the form of a five-pointed star, and is suspended from a ring between two of the points; a laureated bar, on which are a crescent and five-pointed, small star, is attached, for fastening the ribbon to. In the centre of the obverse is a front view of the Sphinx, with the desert and three Pyramids in the rear, surrounded by a double band, upon which are the words, *Egypt, 1882*, above, and below, the same in Egyptian letters. On the reverse is a large raised circle, in which is the Khedive's monogram, *T. M.*, surmounted by a crown, and crescent and star. The ribbon was a broad one, of dark navy blue. The decoration is bronze, and was issued without name. Many of the recipients had their name and regiment stamped or engraved on the reverse, at their own expense. The stars given for 1884 and 1885 were precisely the same, except that upon the band on the obverse the words are *Egypt, 1884*, or *Egypt 1884-6*, with the same in Arabic below. The 1884-5 star was not issued until some time after the English medal had been awarded, as originally it was not intended to give this decoration for the last campaign. A large number of officers—all those above the rank of captain—were awarded the Order of the Medjidie for the 1882 campaign, the class of the Order varying with the rank of the recipient. Permission was subsequently granted to receive and wear this decoration.

Khedive's
Star,
1882-4-6.

Order of the
Medjidie,
1882.

The following are the combinations of the bars, as far as known; but as very many of the men were in two, and in some cases three, campaigns, the variety of the bars is very great:

SIX BARS.

Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea, Suakin 1885.

Given to four men of the 19th Hussars, who were Lord Wolseley's orderlies, and after the Battles of Abu Klea and Kirbeka went with Lord Wolseley to Suakin, and so got the bar for *Suakin 1885* in addition to the usual five.

FIVE BARS.

Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea.

Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbeka.

FOUR BARS.

Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85.

Alexandria 11th July, Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai (naval medal only; given to 200 men of the Naval Brigade).

Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea.

Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbeka.

Suakin 1884, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbeka.

THREE BARS.

Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai.

Tel-el-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea.

Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1885, Tofrek.

Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb.

Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, Tamaai.

El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbeka.

Suakin 1884, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85.

Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, Suakin 1885.

Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85.

TWO BARS.

Alexandria 11th July, Tel-el-Kebir.

Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884.

Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai.

Suakin 1884, El-Teb.

Suakin 1884, Tamaai.

Suakin 1885, Tofrek.

The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea.

The Nile 1884-85, Kirbeka.

The Nile 1884-85, Suakin 1885.

El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85.

Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884.

TWO BARS (*continued*).*Tel-el-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85.**Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1885.**Tel-el-Kebir, Tamaai.**Tel-el-Kebir, El-Teb.**Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85.*

ONE BAR.

*Tel-el-Kebir.**Alexandria 11th July.*ONE BAR (*continued*).*Suakin 1884.**El-Teb—Tamaai.**El-Teb.**Tamaai.**Suakin 1885.**The Nile 1884-85.*MEDAL WITHOUT BARS FOR
1882, 1884, 1885, AND 1885-6.

The following regiments took part in the various campaigns: Three squadrons of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, and Royal Horse Guards; 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, 1st Battalion Scots Guards, 5th Lancers; 10th, 19th, and 20th Hussars; 4th and 7th Dragoon Guards, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, East Surrey Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Royal Sussex Regiment, South Staffordshire Regiment, Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), Essex Regiment, Sherwood Foresters, Royal Berkshire Regiment, Royal West Kent Regiment, Shropshire Light Infantry, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, Manchester Regiment, York and Lancaster Regiment, Highland Light Infantry, Seaforth Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders, Cameron Highlanders, and Royal Irish Fusiliers. In addition to these were 7270 men of the Indian Contingent, the Australian Contingent, the Naval Brigade, the Mounted Infantry, and the Light and Heavy Camel Corps, formed of drafts from most of the cavalry regiments.

The following men-of-war took part in the Bombardment of Alexandria: "Alexandra," "Inflexible," "Invincible," "Monarch," "Penelope," "Sultan," "Superb," "Temeraire"; and the gunboats "Beacon," "Bittern," "Condor," "Cygnet," and "Decoy."

North-West
Canada,
1885.

A medal was issued by our Government to the Canadian troops who were engaged in suppressing "Riel's Rebellion," in North-West Canada, in 1885. The obverse is precisely the same as that for the Egyptian medal just described, and on the reverse are the words, *North-West Canada, 1885*, surrounded by a wreath of maple-leaves; the ribbon is dark blue, with two scarlet stripes. It was issued without names, and these were added either by the recipients themselves, or by the officers of the regiments. No English troops were engaged in this campaign. A bar for *Saskatchewan* was added, and given to all the troops present at that battle.

Burmah,
1885-7.

For the recent war in Burmah, from the 14th November, 1885, to the 30th April, 1887—both dates inclusive—the medal and ribbon were those of the Indian General Service, and the bar is inscribed *Burma 1885-7*. The names and regiments are engraved on the edge of the medal in Italian running-hand. The medal was sent out from the Mint in this country to Calcutta, where the clasp for suspension and the bar were manufactured. The work on the latter is not nearly so good as on those struck in this country for previous campaigns, and they have a decidedly rough appearance. A bronze medal and bar for the same campaign, of similar pattern to the silver medal, were issued to all authorised Government followers who accompanied the troops so engaged.

The following regiments composed the Expeditionary Force:—*British*: Artillery—9th Battery I Brigade, Cinque Ports Division; 1st Battery I Brigade, East Division; 5th Battery I Brigade, South Division; 7th Battery I Brigade, North Division; 8th Battery I Brigade, London Division. Royal West Surrey Regiment, Liverpool Regiment, Somerset Light Infantry,

Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Hampshire Regiment, South Yorkshire Regiment, Royal Munster Fusiliers. *Native*: No. 4 Punjaub Mountain Battery, No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery, 7th Bengal Cavalry, 1st Madras Lancers, 1st Bombay Lancers; 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent; 2nd Squadron, 2nd Madras Cavalry; Nos. 2, 4, and 5 Companies, Bengal Sappers and Miners; Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 6 Companies, Madras Sappers and Miners; No. 2 Company, Bombay Sappers; 1st, 2nd, 5th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 26th, 27th, and 43rd Bengal Infantry; 3rd Goorkhas; 1st Madras Pioneers; 3rd, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, and 27th Madras Infantry; 2nd and 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent; 1st, 5th, 7th, 23rd, 25th, and 27th Bombay Infantry.

By a recent Army Order, the Queen's command was notified that the silver campaign-medal and a bar "shall be given to all troops engaged in the military operations in Upper Burmah, and to those actually engaged in the field service in Lower Burmah between May 1, 1887, and March 31, 1889," the bar to be inscribed, *Burma, 1887-89*. The bronze medal and bar, as previously described, were also authorised for the recognised followers; officers and men who were already in possession of the medal, including those in possession of the bar for 1885-7, received the new bar only. Burmah,
1887-9.

A short time previously another issue of the Indian General Service Medal was authorised, with a bar inscribed *Naga*; but no European troops were present in this campaign against the Naga hill tribes (March, 1875; December, 1879; and January, 1880), and it was only bestowed on native regiments and their British officers. Since then the medal has been again issued Naga,
1875-80.

for the wars in Thibet and Sikkim in 1888. The
Hazara and Sikkim, 1888. bars are inscribed, *Hazara 1888*, and *Sikkim 1888*, respectively, and were given to all the European and native troops under Generals McQueen and Graham.

The troops composing the Sikkim Field Force were two companies of the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, the 32nd Bengal Pioneers, &c.—about 2000 strong. The campaign lasted from 9th March to 24th September, 1888.

The Hazara or Black Mountain Field Force consisted of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, 240 men of the Royal Artillery, Scottish Division, a Hazara Mountain Battery, 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, 2nd Battalion Sussex Regiment, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; 3rd, 14th, and 45th Sikhs; 5th Goorkhas; 4th, 24th, and 29th Punjab Infantry; 34th Pioneers, and 40th Bengal Native Infantry.

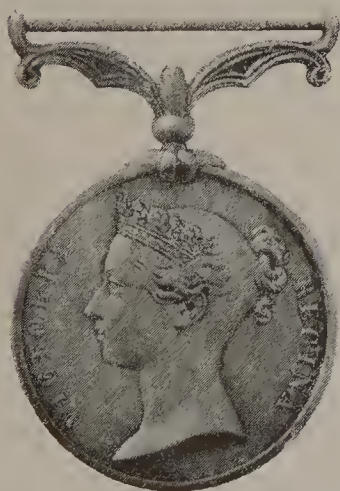
This closes the description of the campaign-medals and bars issued to the Services down to the end of the year 1889.



TURKISH MEDAL FOR THE CRIMEA
(SARDINIAN), 1855 (OBSERVE).



TURKISH MEDAL FOR THE CRIMEA
(SARDINIAN), 1855 (REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR THE INDIAN MUTINY AND
CHINA, 1857-60 (OBSERVE).



MEDAL FOR THE INDIAN MUTINY, 1857-8
(REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR NEW ZEALAND, 1860-6
(OBSERVE).



MEDAL FOR NEW ZEALAND, 1860-6
(REVERSE)

MEDALS AWARDED FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE, &c.



LARGE number of medals have been instituted as rewards for valour, long service, good conduct, &c., the principal one of which will be taken first, namely, the "Victoria Cross." It was instituted by Royal Warrant 29th June, 1856, and revised April

Victoria
Cross,
1856.

23rd, 1881. The Warrant begins :

Whereas we take into our Royal consideration that there exists no means of adequately rewarding the individual gallant services, either of officers of the lower grades in our naval and military service, or of warrant and petty officers, seamen and marines in our navy, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers in our army, It is ordained that the cross shall only be awarded to those officers or men who served us in the presence of the enemy, and shall have then performed some signal act of valour or devotion to their country.

The idea originated with the late Prince Consort, and he is said to have designed the medal. Officers and men of the auxiliary and reserve forces are also eligible for the decoration. In the case of warrant

officers, seamen, marines, non-commissioned officers, and privates, the cross carries with it an annuity of £10 per annum, and £5 extra per annum is added for each additional bar.

The cross is of bronze, in shape Maltese, and is made from captured cannon. On the obverse, in the centre, is the British lion and crown; and below, on a scroll, the words *For Valour*. The reverse is plain, with a raised edge, and has a raised circle in the centre. A laureated clasp is attached for suspension, and a *V* below is connected to the cross by a small link. The name and regiment of the recipient are engraved upon the back of the clasp; and the date of the act of bravery is engraved inside the circle on the reverse of the medal. For each additional act of bravery a bar is given, upon which is engraved the date of the action. The cross is worn with a red ribbon by recipients in the army, and a blue ribbon by those in the navy.

The following is an alphabetical list of the winners since the institution, with the date when, and campaign in which, the action was performed; also the rank of the recipient on receipt of the cross, the ultimate rank attained, and whether alive, or still serving.

- Ablett, A., Sergeant, Grenadier Guards. 2nd Sept., 1855, Crimea.
Discharged on pension.
- Adams, Rev. J. W., Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment. 11th Dec., 1879, Afghanistan. Retired.
- Addison, H., Private, 43rd Foot. 2nd Jan., 1859, Indian Mutiny.
Deceased.
- Aikman, F. R., Lieutenant, 4th Bengal Native Infantry. 1st March, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.
- Aitken, R. H. M., Lieutenant, 13th Bengal Native Infantry. 30th June and 22nd Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.

- Alexander, J., Private, 90th Foot. 18th June and 6th Sept., 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Allen, W., Corporal, 24th Foot. 22nd and 23rd Jan., 1879, South Africa. Still serving.
- Anderson, C., Private, 2nd Dragoon Guards. 8th Oct., 1855, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Anson, The Hon. A. H. A., Captain, 84th Foot. 28th Sept. and 16th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.
- Arthur, T., Gunner and Driver, Royal Artillery. 7th and 18th June, 1855, Crimea. Discharged on pension.
- Ashford, J., Private, 7th Foot. 16th Aug., 1880, Afghanistan. Army Reserve.
- Baker, C. G., Lieutenant, Bengal Police. 27th Sept., 1858, Indian Mutiny. Retired.
- Bambrick, V., Private, 60th Foot. 6th May, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Banks, W. G. H., Cornet, 7th Hussars. 19th March, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Beach, T., Private, 55th Foot. 5th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Bell, D., Private, 24th Foot. 7th May, 1867, Andaman Islands. Discharged on pension.
- Bell, E. W. D., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 23rd Foot. 20th Sept., 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Bell, M. S., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. 4th Feb., 1874, Ashantee. Now Brevet Colonel, Queen's Aide-de-Camp.
- Beresford, Lord W., Captain, 9th Lancers. 3rd July, 1879, South Africa. Now Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, C.I.E.
- Bergin, J., Private, 33rd Foot. 13th April, 1868, Abyssinia. Deceased.
- Berryman, J., Troop Sergeant-Major, 17th Lancers. 20th Sept., 25th Oct., and 5th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Special bar given for the Battle of Inkermann. Now Major (retired pay).
- Blair, J., Captain, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry. 12th Aug. and 23rd Oct., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-General, C.B., Indian Army.
- Blair, R., Lieutenant, 2nd Dragoon Guards. 28th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Bogle, A. C., Lieutenant, 78th Foot. 29th July, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Major, 23rd Foot. Retired.

- Booth, A., Colour-Sergeant, 80th Foot. 12th March, 1879, South Africa. Still serving.
- Boulger, A., Lance-Corporal, 84th Foot. 12th July and 25th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Quartermaster (Honorary Lieut.-Colonel). Retired.
- Bourchier, C. T., Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. 20th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.
- Boyes, D. G., Midshipman, R.N. 6th Sept., 1864, Japan. Deceased.
- Bradshaw, J., Private, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. 22nd April, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Bradshaw, W., Assistant-Surgeon, 90th Foot. 26th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Brennan, J., Bombardier, Royal Artillery. 3rd April, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Bromhead, G., Lieutenant, 24th Foot. 22nd and 23rd Jan., 1879, South Africa. Now Major.
- Brown, F. D. M., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers. 16th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.
- Browne, E. S., Lieutenant, 24th Foot. 29th March, 1879, South Africa. Now Major.
- Browne, H. G., Captain, 32nd Foot. 21st Aug., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel. Retired.
- Browne, P., Trooper, Cape Mounted Rifles. 8th April, 1879, South Africa. Discharged.
- Browne, S. J., Captain, 46th Bengal Native Infantry. 31st Aug., 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now General Sir S. J., K.C.B., K.C.S.I. Retired.
- Buckley, C. W., Commander, R.N. 29th May, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.
- Buckley, J., Deputy-Assistant Commissary of Ordnance (Bengal). 11th May, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Buller, R. H., Lieutenant-Colonel, 60th Foot. 28th March, 1879, South Africa. Now Major-General Sir R. H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Burgoyne, H. T., Commander, R.N. 29th May, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.
- Burslem, T. A., Lieutenant, 67th Foot. 21st Aug., 1860, China. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.

- Butler, T. A., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers. 9th March, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Major. Retired on full pay.
- Byrne, James, Private, 86th Foot. 3rd April, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Byrne, John, Private, 68th Foot. 5th Nov., 1854, and 11th May, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Bythesea, John, Commander, R.N. 9th and 12th Aug., 1854, Baltic (Crimea). Now Rear-Admiral, C.B., C.I.E. Retired.
- Cadell, T., Lieutenant, 2nd Bengal Fusiliers. 12th June, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.
- Cafe, W. M., Captain, 56th Bengal Native Infantry. 15th April, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-General, Indian Army. Retired.
- Cambridge, D., Sergeant, Royal Artillery. 8th Sept., 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Cameron, A. S., Lieutenant, 72nd Foot. 30th March, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel, C.B. Retired.
- Carlin, P., Private, 13th Foot. 6th April, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Champion, J., Troop Sergeant-Major, 8th Hussars. 8th Sept., 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Sergeant-Major. Discharged on pension.
- Channer, G. N., Captain, Bengal Staff Corps. 20th Dec., 1875, Perak. Now Colonel, C.B.
- Chaplin, J. W., Ensign, 67th Foot. 21st Aug., 1860, China. Now Colonel, C.B. Retired.
- Chard, J. R. M., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. 22nd and 23rd Jan., 1879, South Africa. Now Major.
- Chase, W. St. L., Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps. 16th Aug., 1880, Afghanistan. Now Captain.
- Chicken, G. B., Mr., Indian Naval Brigade. 4th Sept., 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Clifford, The Hon. H. H., Brevet Major, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. 5th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Major-General. Deceased.
- Clogstoun, H. M., Captain, 19th Madras Native Infantry. 15th Jan., 1859, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Cochrane, H. S., Lieutenant and Adjutant, 86th Foot. 1st April, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.
- Coffey, W., Private, 34th Foot. 29th March, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

- Coghill, N. J. A., Lieutenant, 24th Foot. 22nd Jan., 1879, South Africa. Posthumous award.
- Coghlan, C., Sergeant-Major, 75th Foot. 8th June and 18th July, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Coleman, J., Sergeant, 97th Foot. 30th Aug., 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Colliss, J., Gunner, Royal Horse Artillery. 27th July, 1880, Afghanistan. Still serving.
- Commerell, J. E., Commander, R.N. 11th Oct., 1855, Sea of Azoff, Crimea. Now Admiral Sir J. E., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.
- Connors, J., Private, 3rd Foot. 8th Sept., 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Conolly, J. A., Lieutenant, 49th Foot. 26th Oct., 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel, promoted to the Coldstream Guards. Deceased.
- Connolly, W., Gunner, Bengal Horse Artillery. 7th July, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Retired.
- Cook, J., Captain, Bengal Staff Corps. 2nd Dec., 1878, Afghanistan. Afterwards Major. Deceased.
- Cook, W., Private, 42nd Foot. 15th Jan., 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Cooper, H., Boatswain, R.N. 3rd June, 1855, Crimea. Retired.
- Cooper, J., Private, 24th Foot. 7th May, 1867, Andaman Islands. Deceased.
- Corbett, T., Private, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps. 5th Aug., 1882, Egypt. Deceased.
- Craig, J., Sergeant, Scots Fusilier Guards. 6th Sept., 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Creagh, O'M., Captain, Bombay Staff Corps. 21st April, 1879, Afghanistan. Now Major.
- Crimmin, J., Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service. 1st Jan., 1889, Burmah. Still serving.
- Crowe, J. P. H., Lieutenant, 78th Foot. 12th Aug., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Cubitt, W. G., Lieutenant, 13th Bengal Native Infantry. 30th June, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel, D.S.O. Retired.
- Cuninghame, W. J. M., 1st Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. 20th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Now Major-General Sir W. J. M., Bart. Retired.
- Cunyngham, W. H. D., Lieutenant, 92nd Regiment. 13th Dec. 1879, Afghanistan. Now Captain.

- Curtis, H., Boatswain's Mate, R.N. 18th June, 1855, Crimea.
- Dalton, J. L., Assistant-Commissary, Staff. 22nd and 23rd Jan., 1879, South Africa. Deceased.
- Danaher, J., Trooper, Nourse's Light Horse. 16th Jan., 1881, South Africa. Now in the Connaught Rangers.
- Daniels, E. St. J., Midshipman, R.N. 5th Nov., 1854, and 18th June, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- D'Arcy, C., Captain, Frontier Light Horse. 3rd July, 1879, South Africa. Deceased.
- Daunt, J. C. C., Lieutenant, 11th Bengal Native Infantry. 2nd Oct. and 2nd Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.
- Davis, G., Captain, Royal Artillery. 8th Sept., 1855, Crimea. Now Major-General. Retired.
- Davis, J., Private, 42nd Foot. 15th April, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Day, G. Fiott, Commander, R.N. Oct., 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.
- Dempsey, D., Private, 10th Foot. 12th Aug., 1857, and 14th March, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Diamond, B., Sergeant, Bengal Horse Artillery. 28th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Dickson, C., C.B., Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery. 17th Oct., 1854, Crimea. Now General Sir C., G.C.B., Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery.
- Divane, J., Private, 50th Foot. 10th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Dixon, M. C., Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery. 17th April, 1855, Crimea. Now Major-General, C.B., Royal Artillery. Retired on full pay.
- Donohoe, P., Private, 9th Lancers. 28th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Doogan, J., Private, 1st Dragoon Guards. 28th Jan., 1881, South Africa. Discharged on pension.
- Douglas, C. M., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, 24th Foot. 7th May, 1867, Andaman Islands. Now Surgeon-Major. Retired.
- Dowell, G. D., Lieutenant, Royal Marine Artillery. 13th July, 1855, Baltic (Crimea). Now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Retired on half-pay.

- Dowling, W., Private, 32nd Foot. 4th and 9th July, and 27th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Down, J. F., Ensign, 57th Foot. 2nd Oct., 1863, New Zealand. Deceased.
- Duffy, T., Private, 1st Madras Fusiliers. 26th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Dunlay, J., Lance-Corporal, 93rd Foot. 16th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Dundas, J., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. 30th April, 1865, Bhootan. Deceased.
- Dunn, A. R., Lieutenant, 11th Hussars. 25th Oct., 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Dynon, D., Sergeant, 53rd Foot. 2nd Oct., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Edwards, T., Private, 42nd Foot. 13th March, 1884, Egypt. Army Reserve.
- Edwards, W. W. M., Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry (74th Foot). 13th Sept., 1882, Egypt. Now Captain.
- Elphinstone, H. C., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. 18th June, 1855, Crimea. Now Major-General Sir H. C., K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Elton, F. C., Brevet-Major, 55th Foot. 4th Aug., 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.
- Esmonde, T., Captain, 18th Foot. 18th June, 1855, Crimea. Now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Retired.
- Evans, S., Private, 19th Foot. 13th April, 1855, Crimea. Discharged on pension.
- Ewart, R., Sergeant, 5th Foot. 24th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Farmer, J. J., Lance-Corporal, Army Hospital Corps. 27th Feb., 1881, South Africa. Now Corporal. Discharged on pension.
- Farquharson, F. E. H., Lieutenant, 42nd Foot. 9th March, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Farrell, J., Quartermaster-Sergeant, 17th Lancers. 25th Oct., 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Ffrench, A. K., Lieutenant, 53rd Foot. 16th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.
- Fitzgerald, R., Gunner, Bengal Horse Artillery. 28th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Fitzgibbon, A., Hospital Apprentice, Indian Medical Establishment. 21st Aug., 1860, China. Deceased.

- Fitzpatrick, F., Private, 94th Foot. 28th Nov., 1879, South Africa.
Still serving.
- Flawn, T., Private, 94th Foot. 28th Nov., 1879, South Africa.
Army Reserve.
- Flinn, T., Drummer, 64th Foot. 28th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny.
Afterwards Private. Discharged on pension.
- Forrest, G., Captain, Bengal Veterinary Establishment. 11th May,
1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Fosbery, G. V., Lieutenant, 4th Bengal European Regiment.
30th Oct., 1863, Umbeyla. Now Lieutenant-Colonel. Retired.
- Fowler, E., Private, 90th Foot. 28th March, 1879, South Africa.
Still serving in the Royal Irish Regiment.
- Fraser, C. C., Major, 7th Hussars. 31st Dec., 1858, Indian
Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-General, C.B.; Colonel, 8th Hussars.
- Freeman, J., Private, 9th Lancers. 10th Oct., 1857, Indian
Mutiny. Deceased.
- Gardiner, G., Colour-Sergeant, 57th Foot. 22nd March, 1855,
Crimea. Discharged on pension.
- Gardner, W., Colour-Sergeant, 42nd Foot. 5th May, 1858,
Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Quartermaster-Sergeant. Dis-
charged on pension.
- Garvin, S., Colour-Sergeant, 60th Foot. 23rd June, 1857, Indian
Mutiny. Deceased.
- Gifford, Lord E. F., Lieutenant, 24th Foot. 1st Feb., 1874,
Ashantee. Now Brevet Major. Retired.
- Gill, P., Sergeant-Major, Loodiana Regiment. 4th June, 1857,
Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Goate, W., Lance-Corporal, 9th Lancers. 6th March, 1858, Indian
Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Goodfellow, C. A., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. 6th Oct., 1859,
Indian Mutiny. Now Major-General.
- Goodlake, G. L., Brevet Major, Coldstream Guards. 26th Oct.,
1854, Crimea. Now Lieutenant-General.
- Gorman, J., Seaman, R.N. 5th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Gough, C. J. S., Captain, 5th Bengal European Cavalry. 15th Aug.,
1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-General Sir C. J. S.,
K.C.B., Indian Army.
- Gough, H. H., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry.
12th Nov., 1857, and 25th Feb., 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now
Major-General Sir H. H., K.C.B.

- Grady, T., Private, 4th Foot. 18th Oct. and 22nd Nov., 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Sergeant. Discharged on pension.
- Graham, G., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. 18th June, 1855, Crimea. Now Lieutenant-General Sir G., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- Graham, P., Private, 90th Foot. 17th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Grant, P., Private, 93rd Foot. 16th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Green, P., Private, 75th Foot. 11th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colour-Sergeant. Deceased.
- Grieve, J., Sergeant-Major, 2nd Dragoons. 25th Oct., 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Griffiths, W., Private, 24th Foot. 7th May, 1867, Andaman Islands. Deceased.
- Guise, J. C., Major, 90th Foot. 16th and 17th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-General, C.B. Retired.
- Hackett, T. B., Lieutenant, 23rd Foot. 18th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.
- Hale, T. E., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, 7th Foot. 8th Sept., 1855, Crimea. Now Surgeon-Major. Retired on half-pay.
- Hall, W., Coloured Seaman, H.M.S. "Shannon." 16th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny.
- Hamilton, T. de C., Captain, 68th Foot. 11th May, 1855, Crimea. Now Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General), late 64th Foot. Retired on full pay.
- Hamilton, W. R. P., Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps. 2nd April, 1879, Afghanistan. Deceased.
- Hammond, A. G., Captain, Bengal Staff Corps. 14th Dec., 1879, Afghanistan. Now Lieutenant-Colonel, D.S.O.
- Hancock, T., Private, 9th Lancers. 19th June, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Harding, I., Gunner, H.M.S. "Alexandra." 11th July, 1882, Egypt. Afterwards Chief Gunner. Retired.
- Harrington, H. E., Lieutenant, Bengal Artillery. 14th and 22nd Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Harrison, J., A.B. Seaman, R.N. 16th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Hart, R. C., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. 31st Jan., 1879, Afghanistan. Now Colonel.

- Hartigan, H., Sergeant, 9th Lancers. 8th June, 10th Oct., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Hartley, E. B., Surgeon-Major, Cape Mounted Rifles. 5th June, 1879, South Africa. Retired.
- Havelock, H. M., Lieutenant, 10th Foot. 16th July, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-General Sir H. M. Havelock-Allan, Bart., K.C.B.
- Hawkes, D., Private, Rifle Brigade. 11th March, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Hawthorne, R., Bugler, 52nd Foot. 14th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Heaphy, C., Major, Auckland Militia. 11th Feb., 1864, New Zealand. Deceased.
- Heathcote, A. S., Lieutenant, 60th Foot. June to Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Retired.
- Heneage, C. W., Captain, 8th Hussars. 17th June, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Major. Retired.
- Henry, A., Sergeant-Major, Royal Artillery. 5th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Quartermaster and Captain. Deceased.
- Hewett, W. N. W., Lieutenant, R.N. 26th Oct. and 5th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Special bar for Inkermann. Afterwards Vice-Admiral Sir W. N. W., K.C.B. Deceased.
- Hill, A. R., Lieutenant, 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment (58th Foot). 28th Jan., 1881, South Africa. Now Captain.
- Hill, S., Sergeant, 90th Foot. 16th and 17th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Hills, J., Lieutenant, Bengal Artillery. 9th July, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hills-Johnes, K.C.B., Royal Artillery. Retired.
- Hinckley, G., A.B. Seaman, R.N. 9th Oct., 1862, China.
- Hitch, F., Private, 24th Foot. 22nd and 23rd Jan., 1879, South Africa. Discharged on pension.
- Hodge, S., Private, 4th West India Regiment. Coloured Soldier. 30th June, 1866, Gambia River, West Africa. Deceased.
- Hollis, G., Farrier, 8th Hussars. 17th June, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Hollowell, J., Private, 78th Foot. 26th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Holmes, J., Private, 84th Foot. 17th Oct., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

- Home, A. D., Surgeon, 90th Foot. 26th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Surgeon-General Sir A. D., K.C.B. Retired.
- Home, D. C., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal Engineers. 14th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Posthumous award.
- Hook, H., Private, 24th Foot. 22nd and 23rd Jan., 1879, South Africa. Discharged on pension.
- Hope, W., Lieutenant, 7th Foot. 18th June, 1855, Crimea. Retired.
- Hughes, M., Private, 7th Foot. 7th and 18th June, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Corporal. Deceased.
- Humpston, R., Private, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. 22nd April, 1855. Afterwards Sergeant. Deceased.
- Ingouville, G., Captain of Mast, R.N. 13th July, 1855, Baltic (Crimea). Deceased.
- Innes, J. J. McL., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal Engineers. 23rd Feb., 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-General, Royal Engineers. Retired.
- Irwin, C., Private, 53rd Foot. 16th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Jarrett, H. C. T., Lieutenant, 26th Bengal Native Infantry. 14th Oct., 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel, late Bengal Staff Corps. Retired.
- Jee, J., C.B., Surgeon, 78th Foot. 25th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Surgeon-Major (Deputy Inspector-General). Retired.
- Jennings, E., Rough-rider, Bengal Artillery. 14th to 22nd Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Jerome, H. E., Lieutenant, 86th Foot. 3rd April and 28th May, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel (Major-General). Retired.
- Johnstone, W., Stoker, R.N. 9th-12th Aug., 1854, Baltic (Crimea). Deceased.
- Jones, A. S., Lieutenant, 9th Lancers. 8th June, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-Colonel, late 13th Foot. Retired.
- Jones, H. M., Lieutenant, 7th Foot. 7th June, 1855, Crimea. Now Captain. Retired.
- Jones, R., Private, 24th Foot. 22nd and 23rd Jan., 1879, South Africa. Army Reserve.
- Jones, W., Private, 24th Foot. 22nd and 23rd Jan., 1879, South Africa. Discharged on pension.

- Kavanagh, T. H., Mr., Assistant-Commissioner in Oude, Bengal Civil Service. 8th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Keatinge, R. H., Captain, Bombay Artillery. 17th March, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-General, C.S.I., late Bombay Staff Corps. Retired.
- Kellaway, J., Boatswain, R.N. Sept., 1855, Azoff (Crimea). Deceased.
- Kells, R., Lance-Corporal, 9th Lancers. 28th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Trumpet-Major. Discharged on pension.
- Kenny, J., Private, 53rd Foot. 16th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Kerr, W. A., Lieutenant, 24th Bombay Native Infantry. 10th July, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Retired.
- Kirk, J., Private, 10th Foot. 4th June, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Knox, J. S., Sergeant, Scots Fusilier Guards. 20th Sept., 1854, and 18th June, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards in the Rifle Brigade; now Brevet Major. Retired.
- Lambert, G., Sergeant-Major, 84th Foot. 29th July, 16th Aug. and 25th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant and Adjutant of his regiment. Deceased.
- Lane, T., Private, 67th Regiment. 21st Aug., 1860, China. Deceased.
- Laughnan, T., Gunner, Bengal Artillery. 14th to 22nd Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Lawrence, S. H., Lieutenant, 32nd Foot. 7th July, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Brevet Major, late 11th Hussars. Retired.
- Leach, E. P., Captain, Royal Engineers. 17th March, 1879, Afghanistan. Now Colonel, C.B.
- Leet, W. K., Major, 13th Foot. 28th March, 1879, South Africa. Now Major-General, C.B. (retired pay).
- Leitch, P., Colour-Sergeant, Royal Engineers. 18th June, 1855, Crimea. Discharged on pension.
- Leith, J., Lieutenant, 14th Light Dragoons. 1st April, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Brevet Major, late 3rd West Indian Regiment. Retired.
- Lennox, W. O., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. 20th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Now Lieutenant-General, C.B.
- Lenon, E. H., Lieutenant, 67th Foot. 21st Aug., 1860, China. Now Major. Retired.

- Le Quesne, F. S., Surgeon, Army Medical Staff. 4th May, 1889, Upper-Burmah. Still serving.
- Lindrum, W. J., Corporal, Royal Engineers. 11th April, 1855, Crimea. Now Quartermaster-Sergeant, Staff College.
- Loyd-Lindsay, R. J., Captain and Brevet Major, Scots Fusilier Guards. 20th Sept. and 5th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Now Lord Wantage, Lieutenant-Colonel, K.C.B. Retired.
- Lucas, C. D., Mate, R.N. 21st June, 1854, Baltic (Crimea). Now Rear-Admiral. Retired. This is the first action for which the Cross was given.
- Lucas, J., Colour-Sergeant, 40th Foot. 18th March, 1861, New Zealand. Discharged on pension.
- Lumley, C. H., Brevet Major, 97th Foot. 8th Sept., 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Lyons, J., Private, 19th Foot. 10th June, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Lysons, H., Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles (90th). 28th March, 1879, South Africa. Now Captain.
- Lyster, H. H., Lieutenant, 72nd Bengal Native Infantry. 23rd May, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Major-General, C.B.
- McBean, W., Lieutenant and Adjutant, 93rd Foot. 11th March, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.
- McCorrie, C., Private, 57th Foot. 23rd June, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- McCrea, J. F., Surgeon, Cape Mounted Rifles. 14th Jan., 1881, South Africa. Retired.
- McDermond, C., Private, 47th Foot. 5th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Macdonald, H., Colour-Sergeant, Royal Engineers. April 19th, 1855, Crimea. Now Quartermaster (Hon. Captain), retired pay.
- McDonell, W. F., Mr., Magistrate of Sarun, Bengal Civil Service. 30th July, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- M'Dougall, John, Private, 44th Foot. 21st Aug., 1860, China. Deceased.
- McGauran, John, Private, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers. 23rd June, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Sergeant. Discharged on pension.
- M'Gaw, S., Lance-Sergeant, 42nd Foot. 21st Jan., 1874, Ashantee. Deceased.

- McGregor, R., Private, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. 22nd April, 1855, and July, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Sergeant. Deceased.
- M'Guire, J., Sergeant, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers. 14th Sept. 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- M'Hale, P., Private, 5th Foot. 2nd Oct. and 12th Dec., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- M'Innes, H., Gunner, Bengal Artillery. 14th to 22nd Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Macintyre, D., Major, Bengal Staff Corps. 4th Jan., 1872, Looshai Expedition. Now Major-General. Retired.
- Mackay, D., Private, 93rd Foot. 16th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- McKechnie, J., Sergeant, Scots Fusilier Guards. 20th Sept., 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- McKenna, E., Colour-Sergeant, 65th Regiment. 7th Sept., 1863, New Zealand. Afterwards Ensign. Deceased.
- MacManus, P., Private, 5th Foot. 26th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- M'Master, V. M., Assistant-Surgeon, 78th Foot. 25th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- McNeill, J. C., Lieutenant-Colonel, 107th Regiment. 30th March, 1864, New Zealand. Now Major-General Sir J. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Macpherson, H. T., Lieutenant, 78th Foot. 25th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Major-General Sir H. T., K.C.B. Deceased.
- McPherson, S., Colour-Sergeant, 78th Foot. 26th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- McQuirt, B., Private, 95th Foot. 6th Jan, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Sergeant. Deceased.
- McWheeney, W., Sergeant, 44th Foot. 20th Oct. and 5th Dec., 1854, and 18th June, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Madden, A., Sergeant-Major, 41st Foot. 5th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Magner, M., Drummer, 33rd Foot. 13th April, 1868, Ashantee. Discharged on pension.
- Mahoney, P., Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers. 21st Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Malcomson, J. G., Lieutenant, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. 8th Feb., 1857, Persia. Now Gentleman-at-Arms.

- Malone, J., Sergeant, 13th Hussars. 25th Oct., 1854, Crimea.
Deceased.
- Mangles, R. L., Assistant Magistrate at Patna, Bengal Civil Service. 30th July, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Retired.
- Manley, W. G. N., Assistant-Surgeon, Royal Artillery. 29th April, 1864, New Zealand. Now Surgeon-General. Retired.
- Marling, P. S., Lieutenant, King's Royal Rifle Corps. 13th March, 1884, Soudan. Now Captain, 18th Hussars.
- Marshall, W., Quartermaster-Sergeant, 19th Hussars. 29th Feb., 1884, Soudan. Now Quartermaster (Hon. Lieutenant).
- Maude, F. C., Captain, C.B., Royal Artillery. 12th July, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel. Retired, half-pay.
- Maude, F. F., Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, C.B., 3rd Foot. 8th Sept., 1855, Crimea. Now General Sir F. F., G.C.B.
- Mayo, A., Midshipman, Indian Navy. 22nd Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Retired.
- Melville, T., Lieutenant, 24th Foot. 22nd Jan., 1879, South Africa. Posthumous award.
- Millar, D., Private, 42nd Foot. 15th Jan., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Miller, F., Captain, Royal Artillery. 5th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.
- Miller, J., Conductor, Bengal Artillery. 28th Oct., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Retired.
- Mitchell, S., Captain of the Foretop, H.M.S. "Harrier." 29th April, 1864, New Zealand. Retired.
- Monaghan, T., Trumpeter, 2nd Dragoon Guards. 8th Oct., 1858, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Monger, G., Private, 23rd Foot. 18th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Moore, A. T., Lieutenant, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. 8th Feb., 1857, Persia. Now Colonel, C.B., late Bombay Staff Corps. Retired.
- Moore, H. G., Major, 88th Foot. 29th Dec., 1877, South Africa. Now Colonel. Retired.
- Morley, S., Private, Military Train. 15th April, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Mouat, J., C.B., Surgeon, 6th Dragoons. 25th Oct., 1854, Crimea. Now Surgeon-General, C.B., Hon. Surgeon to the Queen. Retired on half-pay.

- Moynihan, A., Sergeant, 90th Foot. 8th Sept., 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Ensign. Deceased.
- Mullane, P., Sergeant, Royal Horse Artillery. 27th July, 1880 Afghanistan. Still serving.
- Munro, J., Colour-Sergeant, 93rd Foot. 16th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Murphy, M., Farrier, Military Train. 15th April, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Murphy, T., Private, 24th Foot. 7th May, 1867, Andaman Islands. Discharged on pension.
- Murray, J., Sergeant, 68th Foot. 21st June, 1864, New Zealand. Discharged on pension.
- Murray, J., Lance-Corporal, 94th Foot. 19th Jan., 1881, Transvaal. Discharged on pension.
- Mylot, P., Private, 84th Foot. 21st July, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Napier, W., Sergeant, 13th Foot. 6th April, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Nash, W., Corporal, Rifle Brigade. 11th March, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Newell, R., Private, 9th Lancers. 19th March, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Norman, W., Private, 7th Foot. 19th Dec., 1854, Crimea. Discharged on pension.
- O'Connor, L., Sergeant, 23rd Foot. 20th Sept., 1854, and 8th Sept., 1855, Crimea. Now Major-General (retired pay).
- Odgers, W., Seaman, H.M.S. "Niger." 28th March, 1860, New Zealand. Deceased.
- O'Hea, T., Private, Rifle Brigade. 19th June, 1866, Canada. Deceased.
- Olpherts, W., Captain, C.B., Bengal Artillery. 25th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now General Sir W., K.C.B., Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery.
- Osborne, J., Private, 58th Foot. 22nd Feb., 1881, Transvaal, South Africa. Army Reserve.
- O'Toole, E., Sergeant, Frontier Light Horse. 3rd July, 1879, South Africa. Discharged on pension.
- Owens, J., Corporal, 49th Foot. 26th Oct., 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Sergeant. Discharged on pension.

- Oxenham, W., Corporal, 32nd Foot. 30th June, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Palmer, A., Private, Grenadier Guards. 5th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Discharged on pension.
- Park, J., Sergeant, 77th Foot. 20th Sept. and 5th Nov., 1854, also 19th April, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Park, J., Gunner, Bengal Artillery. 14th to 22nd Nov., 1857. Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Parkes, S., Private, 4th Light Dragoons. 25th Oct., 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Paton, J., Sergeant, 93rd Foot. 16th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Pearson, J., Private, 86th Foot. 3rd April, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Sergeant. Discharged on pension.
- Pearson, J., Private, 8th Hussars. 17th June, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Sergeant. Deceased.
- Peel, W., Captain, R.N. 18th Oct. and 5th Nov., 1854, and 18th June, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards served in India during the Mutiny, and greatly distinguished himself. Died at Lucknow.
- Percy, The Hon. H. H. M., Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, Grenadier Guards. 5th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.
- Perie, J., Sapper, Royal Engineers. 18th June, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Phillips, E. A. L., Ensign, 11th Bengal Native Infantry. Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Did not live to receive the Cross.
- Pickard, A. F., Lieutenant, Royal Artillery. 20th Nov., 1863, New Zealand. Deceased.
- Pitcher, H. W., Lieutenant, 4th Punjaub Infantry. 30th Oct. and 16th Nov., 1863, Umbeyla Campaign. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.
- Prendergast, H. D., Lieutenant, Madras Engineers. 21st Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now General Sir H. D., K.C.B., Royal Engineers.
- Prettyjohn, J., Corporal, Royal Marines. 5th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Pride, T., Captain of Afterguard, R.N. 6th Sept., 1864, Japan.
- Probyn, D. M., Captain, 2nd Punjaub Cavalry. Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now General Sir D. M., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Indian Army. Retired.

- Prosser, J., Private, 1st Foot. 16th June and 11th Aug., 1858, Crimea. Deceased.
- Purcell, J., Private, 9th Lancers. 19th June, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Pye, C., Sergeant-Major, 53rd Foot. 17th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-Colonel. Retired.
- Raby, H. J., Lieutenant, R.N. 18th June, 1855, Crimea. Now Rear-Admiral, C.B. Retired. Rear-Admiral Raby is the senior recipient of the Victoria Cross, being the first man upon whose breast the Cross was pinned by Her Majesty, at the inauguration in Hyde Park, on 26th June, 1857.
- Ramage, H., Sergeant, 2nd Dragoons. 25th Oct., 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Raynor, W., Captain, Bengal Veterinary Establishment. 11th May, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Reade, H. T., Surgeon, 61st Foot. 14th and 16th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Surgeon-General. Retired.
- Reeves, T., Seaman, R.N. 5th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Rennie, W., Lieutenant and Adjutant, 90th Foot. 21st to 25th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Major (Lieutenant-Colonel). Retired on full pay.
- Renny, G. A., Captain, Bengal Horse Artillery. 16th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Major-General. Deceased.
- Reynolds, J. H., Surgeon, Army Medical Department. 22nd and 23rd Jan., 1879, South Africa. Now Surgeon-Major.
- Reynolds, W., Private, Scots Fusilier Guards. 20th Sept., 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Richardson, G., Private, 34th Foot. 27th April, 1859, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Rickard, W., Quartermaster, R.N. 11th Oct., 1854, Crimea.
- Ridgeway, R. K., Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps. 22nd Nov., 1879, Expedition against the Naga Hill Tribes, India, N.W. Now Major.
- Roberts, John, Chief Gunner, R.N. 29th May, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Roberts, F. S., Lieutenant, Bengal Artillery. 2nd Jan., 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-General Sir F. S., Bart., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India.
- Roberts, J. R., Private, 9th Lancers. 28th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

- Robinson, E., Seaman, R.N. 13th March, 1858, Indian Mutiny.
- Roddy, P., Ensign, Bengal Army (unattached). 27th Sept., 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-Colonel. Retired.
- Rodgers, G., Private, 71st Foot. 16th June, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Rogers, R. M., Lieutenant, 44th Foot. 21st Aug., 1860, China. Now Colonel, C.B., retired pay.
- Rosamond, M., Sergeant-Major, 37th Bengal Native Infantry. 4th June, 1857. Deceased.
- Ross, J., Corporal, Royal Engineers. 21st July, 23rd Aug., and 8th Sept., 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Rowlands, H., Captain and Brevet-Major, 41st Foot. 5th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Now Major-General, C.B.
- Rush, D., Troop Sergeant-Major, 9th Lancers. 19th March, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Sergeant-Major. Deceased.
- Russell, Sir C., Bart., Brevet Major, Grenadier Guards. 5th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.
- Ryan, John, Lance-Corporal, 65th Foot. 7th Sept., 1863, New Zealand. Deceased.
- Ryan, John, Private, 1st Madras Fusiliers. 26th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Ryan, M., Drummer, 1st Bengal Fusiliers. 14th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Salkeld, P., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal Engineers. 14th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Died of wounds before receiving the Cross.
- Salmon, N., Lieutenant, R.N. 16th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Vice-Admiral Sir N., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief (China).
- Sartorius, E. H., Captain, 59th Foot. 24th Oct., 1879, Afghanistan. Now Colonel.
- Sartorius, R. W., Captain, 6th Bengal Cavalry. 17th Jan., 1874, Ashantee. Now Colonel, C.M.G.
- Schiess, J., Corporal, Natal Native Contingent. 22nd and 23rd Jan., 1879, South Africa.
- Scholefield, M., Seaman, R.N. 5th Nov., 1857, Crimea. Deceased.
- Scott, A., Major, Bengal Staff Corps. 26th July, 1877, Jowaki War. Deceased.
- Scott, R. G., Lieutenant, Cape Mounted Rifles. 8th April, 1879, South Africa. Retired.
- Seely, W., Seaman, R.N. 6th Sept., 1864, Japan.

- Sellar, G., Lance-Corporal, 72nd Foot. 14th Dec., 1879, Afghanistan.
Now Sergeant. Still serving.
- Shaw, H., Captain, 18th Foot. 24th Jan., 1865, New Zealand.
Now Major-General, C.B. Retired.
- Shaw, S., Private, Rifle Brigade. 13th June, 1858, Indian Mutiny.
Deceased.
- Shebbeare, R. H., Brevet Captain, 60th Bengal Native Infantry.
14th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Sheppard, J., Boatswain, R.N. 15th July and 16th Aug., 1855,
Crimea. Deceased.
- Shields, R., Corporal, 23rd Foot. 8th Sept., 1855, Crimea.
Deceased.
- Simpson, J., Sergeant, 42nd Foot. 15th April, 1858, Indian
Mutiny. Deceased.
- Sims, J., Private, 34th Foot. 18th June, 1855, Crimea.
Deceased.
- Sinnott, J., Lance-Corporal, 84th Foot. 6th Oct., 1857, Indian
Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Sleavon, M., Corporal, Royal Engineers. 3rd April, 1858, Indian
Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Smith, A., Gunner, Royal Artillery. 17th Jan., 1885, Soudan.
Army Reserve.
- Smith, F. A., Colonel, 43rd Foot. 21st June, 1864, New Zealand.
Deceased.
- Smith, H., Lance-Corporal, 52nd Foot. 14th Sept., 1857, Indian
Mutiny. Deceased.
- Smith, J., Private, 1st Madras Fusiliers. 16th Nov., 1857, Indian
Mutiny. Deceased.
- Smith, J., Sergeant, 1st Bengal Engineers. 14th Sept., 1857,
Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Smith, P., Corporal, 17th Foot. 18th June, 1855, Crimea. Dis-
charged on pension.
- Spence, D., Troop Sergeant-Major, 9th Lancers. 17th Jan., 1858,
Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Spence, E., Private, 42nd Foot. 15th April, 1858, Indian Mutiny.
Deceased.
- Stagpoole, D., Drummer, 57th Foot. 2nd Oct., 1863, New
Zealand. Discharged on pension.
- Stanlock, W., Private, Coldstream Guards. Oct., 1854, Crimea.
Discharged on pension.

- Stewart, W. G. D., Captain, 93rd Foot. 16th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Major, late 83rd Foot. Retired.
- Strong, G., Private, Coldstream Guards. Sept., 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Sullivan, J., Chief Boatswain, R.N. 10th April, 1854, Crimea.
- Sutton, W., Bugler, 60th Foot. 13th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Sylvester, H. T., Assistant-Surgeon, 23rd Foot. 8th and 18th Sept., 1855. Now retired on half-pay.
- Symons, G., Sergeant, Royal Artillery. 6th June, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Taylor, J., Captain of the Forecastle, R.N. 18th June, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Teesdale, C. C., Lieutenant, C.B., Royal Artillery. 29th Sept., 1855, Crimea. Now Major-General Sir C. C., K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Temple, W., Assistant-Surgeon, Royal Artillery. 10th Nov., 1863, New Zealand. Now Brigade-Surgeon.
- Thackeray, E. T., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal Engineers. 16th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel, C.B. (retired pay).
- Thomas, J., Bombardier, Bengal Artillery. 27th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Thompson, J., Private, 60th Foot. 9th July, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Thomson, A., Lance-Corporal, 42nd Foot. 15th April, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Tombs, H., Lieutenant-Colonel, C.B., Bengal Artillery. 9th July, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Major-General Sir H., K.C.B. Deceased.
- Travers, J., Colonel, 2nd Bengal Native Infantry. 1st July, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards General. Deceased.
- Trevor, W. S., Captain, Royal Engineers. 30th April, 1865, War in Bhootan. Now Major-General (retired pay).
- Trewavas, J., Seaman, R.N. 3rd July, 1855, Crimea.
- Turner, S., Private, 60th Foot. 19th June, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Tytler, J. A., Lieutenant, 66th Bengal Native Infantry. 10th Feb., 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.
- Vousden, W. J., Captain, Bengal Staff Corps. 14th Dec., 1879, Afghanistan. Now Major.

- Wadeson, R., Ensign, 75th Regiment. 18th July, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.
- Walker, M., Lieutenant, 30th Foot. 5th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Now Lieutenant-General, C.B.
- Waller, G., Colour-Sergeant, 60th Foot. 14th to 18th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Waller, W. F. F., Lieutenant, 25th Bombay Native Infantry. 20th June, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.
- Walters, G., Sergeant, 45th Foot. 5th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Ward, H., Private, 78th Foot. 25th and 26th Sept., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Ward, J., Sergeant, 8th Hussars. 17th June, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Wassall, S., Private, 80th Foot. 22nd Jan., 1879, South Africa. Army Reserve.
- Watson, J., Lieutenant, 1st Punjaub Cavalry. 14th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-General Sir J., K.C.B., late Bombay Staff Corps. Retired.
- Wheatley, F., Private, Rifle Brigade. 10th Nov., 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Whirlpool, F., Private, 3rd Bombay European Regiment. 3rd April, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Retired.
- White, G. S., Major, 92nd Foot. 6th Oct., 1879, and 1st Sept., 1880, Afghanistan. Now Major-General Sir G. S., K.C.B.
- Wilkinson, T., Bombardier, Royal Marine Artillery. 5th June, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Williams, J., Private, 24th Foot. 22nd and 23rd Jan., 1879, South Africa. Army Reserve.
- Wilmot, H., Captain, Rifle Brigade. 11th March, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Brevet Major Sir H., Bart., C.B. Retired.
- Wilson, A. K., C.B., Captain, H.M.S. "Hecla." 29th Feb., 1884, Soudan.
- Wood, H. E., Lieutenant, 17th Lancers. 19th Oct., 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Major-General Sir H. E., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- Wood, J. A., Captain, 26th Bombay Native Infantry. 9th Dec. 1856, Persia. Afterward Colonel. Deceased.

- Wooden, C., Sergeant-Major, 17th Lancers. 25th Oct., 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Quartermaster. Deceased.
- Wright, A., Private, 77th Foot. 22nd March, 19th April, and 30th Aug., 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Young, J., Commander, R.N. 16th Nov., 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

The V.C. is the most highly-prized decoration a soldier can win, and a list of the recipients still drawing the annuity, and of such officers as are still living, is published quarterly in the Army List. The crosses are much prized by collectors, and what few come into the market fetch very high prices. They were purposely made of bronze, so that their intrinsic value should be as small as possible. The decoration is easily copied, and numbers of forged ones are met with, some of which it is very hard to detect.

A medal *For Meritorious Service* was authorised on the 19th December, 1845, and a sum not exceeding £2000 a year was set apart for distribution—in the form of annuities to sergeants recommended by the commander-in-chief—as rewards for distinguished or meritorious service. The annuity was not to exceed £20 a year in any case. On the 4th June, 1853, the total sum to be distributed was increased to £4000 per annum, as a limit. By a Warrant dated 4th December, 1854, one sergeant of each cavalry and infantry regiment, and one from each battalion of Foot Guards, was to be selected for the award, for services in the Crimea. The medal may not be worn with the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, but may be with the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

The obverse of the medal has a diademed head of the Queen, with the legend, *Victoria Regina*, and

the date of issue in the exergue. The reverse has the inscription, *For Meritorious Service*, with a crown above, and surrounded with laurel-branches. The ribbon is crimson, and the name and regiment of the recipient are engraved on the edge of the medal. The medal is also issued to sergeants of marines, and is worn with a blue ribbon. On some of the earlier and later medals the date on the obverse is omitted.

The medal for *Distinguished Conduct in the Field* was instituted on the 4th December, 1854, as a mark of the "Sovereign's sense of the distinguished service and gallant conduct in the field of the army then serving in the Crimea." It has been awarded in subsequent campaigns, and is only given to non-commissioned officers and privates. The commanding officer of each regiment of cavalry has the right to select one sergeant, two corporals, and four privates for the medal; and the commanding officer of each infantry regiment can select one sergeant, four corporals, and ten privates. A gratuity is also given with the medal—of £15 to sergeants, £10 to corporals, and £5 to privates. The money is put into the regimental savings bank, and remains at interest until the discharge of the soldier, when it becomes his private property.

Distin-
guished
Conduct
Medal,
1854.

The obverse of the medal has the royal arms of the United Kingdom quartered on a shield, and supported by a military trophy, consisting of cannons, arms, cannon-balls, and helmets, like the Victorian Long Service Medal; but the reverse is inscribed, *For Distinguished Conduct in the Field*. The ribbon is crimson, with a blue stripe down the centre; and in the earlier issues, the recipient's name, rank, and regiment, are indented round the edge of

the medal. In the more recent issues they are engraved, and, in addition, have the date of the action for which the medal was awarded. The medal may be worn with the Meritorious Service and Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, 1855. A medal *For Conspicuous Gallantry* was authorised for issue to the navy on the 13th August, 1855, for the Crimean War only. It was given to petty officers, seamen, sergeants, corporals, and privates of marines who distinguished themselves in action. It was given in the proportion of eight to petty officers, sergeants, or corporals of marines, and ten to sailors, or privates of marines, for every thousand men engaged. Gratuities of £15, £10, and £5, were also given, the total not to exceed £4000 per annum. By an Order of Council dated 7th July, 1874, the amounts of the annuities were altered to £20 for chief and first-class petty officers of the navy, and sergeants of the Royal Marines, provided the amount authorised from time to time for such annuities by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury is not exceeded. The medal is now available for any war in which the navy or marines may be engaged.

The obverse has a diademed head of the Queen, with *Victoria Regina* above. The reverse is inscribed, *For Conspicuous Gallantry*; a crown above, and the whole surrounded by olive-branches. The ribbon is blue, with a white stripe down the centre. In the later medals the name and rank of the recipient, and the date of the action, are engraved on the edge.

The last four medals are eagerly sought for by collectors, and but few are met with in the open market. When they do appear at sales, they invariably bring very high prices. Recently, at a sale at

Messrs. Sotheby's, a Victoria Cross brought £23 10s. This is, probably, the rarest of modern medals; next in order comes the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.

This completes what may be called the "Fighting Medals." The next series are—with the exception of the East India Company's Meritorious Service Medal—bestowed in times of peace as well as in war. They are, however, none the less interesting, and are highly prized by the recipients.

The silver medal for *Long Service and Good Conduct* was first instituted on 30th July, 1830, by King William IV., for non-commissioned officers and men who had been discharged in receipt of gratuities. The recipient must have served twenty-one years in the infantry, or twenty-four years in the cavalry.

Army
Long
Service
Medals,
1830 and
1850.

The obverse has a military trophy, with an oval shield in the centre charged with the royal arms, and a smaller shield in the centre, bearing the arms of Hanover. The reverse has the inscription, *For Long Service and Good Conduct*. The suspender for this medal was a small steel die, to which was attached a steel loop. The ribbon was crimson, and the name and regiment of the recipient, and the date, were indented in large letters on the edge of the medal.

In the earlier years of Queen Victoria's reign the same medal was issued to the troops, with the exception that the Hanoverian shield was left out of the centre of the royal arms, Hanover having ceased to be under the control of this country. The suspender, ribbon, and inscriptions on the edge of the medals, remained the same. The obverse of this medal, and of that for Distinguished Conduct (described on page 113), are exactly the same.

Later on, or about 1851, the original steel suspender

was replaced by a silver clasp similar to that made for, and issued with, the Sutej Medals, and the letters of the inscription on the obverse were slightly smaller. The date also was omitted from the edge of the medal.

On the 16th January, 1860, the conditions of issue were revised, and the medal was granted to soldiers who had fulfilled the necessary conditions; but no gratuities were given. No soldier is now entitled to the medal unless he has specially distinguished himself, or has at least three Good Conduct Badges. The medal is still the same in design, but since 1874 the letters round the edge have been engraved instead of punched, and are filled up with a black enamel.

A medal for similar services was granted to the navy, by King William IV., on the 24th August, 1831; it was also given to the marines. The recipients were selected by the captains of the ships, and in addition to the medal were granted gratuities according to their rating. On the obverse are an anchor and a crown, surrounded by a wreath of oak. On the reverse, the recipient's name, rating, ship, and number of years' service are engraved, surrounded by a circle, around which are inscribed the words, *For Long Service and Good Conduct*. The ribbon was dark blue.

On the accession of Queen Victoria the medal was superseded by one having a diademed head of Her Majesty on the obverse, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina*. Upon the reverse is a line-of-battle-ship at anchor, surrounded by a circle of rope, tied in a reef-knot at the bottom. Around it are the words, *For Long Service and Good Conduct*. The recipient's name, rating, ship, number of years' service, and the date, are engraved on the edge of the medal. The

Army Long
Service
Medal, 1860.

Naval Long
Service
Medal, 1831.

Naval Long
Service
Medal, 1837.

ribbon is dark blue with white edges ; and in the earlier issues the clasp and ribbon are nearly half as wide again as those of the later medals.

The Governor-General of India instituted a Long Service Medal for the East India Company's troops on the 20th May, 1848. The obverse is very similar to that of the English medal, only instead of an oval shield charged with the royal arms, one bearing those of the East India Company is substituted. On the reverse, the words, *For Long Service and Good Conduct*, are engraved in a circle around the outside ; whilst inside the ring so formed the name, rank, and regiment of the recipient are engraved. The suspender was the same as that issued with the Sutlej and Punjab Medals, and the ribbon is crimson.

At the same time a medal was issued to the same troops for special service in the field. On the obverse is a diademed head of the Queen, with the legend, *Victoria Regina*, above, and the date, 1848, below. Upon the reverse are the arms of the Honourable East India Company, and surrounding it, in a circle, are the words, *For Meritorious Service*. The recipient's name, rank, and regiment, are engraved on the edge of the medal, in Italian running-hand. The suspender is of the same type as that of the previous medal, and the ribbon is also crimson.

A medal was struck for the Company's navy, but was not distributed, and so the navy never received a reward for long service. A few were issued by the Madras and Bombay Governments, by mistake, to the army, and one in Dr. Palmer's collection, at Newbury, is inscribed around the edge : *Sergt. W. Dalton ; 2nd Battery Artillery ; 9th Feby : 1859*. The obverse bears

East India
Co.'s Medal
for Long
Service,
1848 (Army)

East India
Co.'s Medal
for Meritor-
ous Service,
1848 (Army)

East India
Co.'s Medal
designed for
the Navy,
1848.

a diademed head of the Queen, with *Victoria Regina* above. The reverse has: *For Long Service and Good Conduct*, with a crown above and an anchor below. The whole is surrounded by oak-branches. The medal was worn with a crimson ribbon.

Naval
Engineers'
Medal, 1842.

In 1842, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty issued a medal as a reward "to engineers of the first class serving in Her Majesty's Navy who, by their good conduct and ability, deserve some special mark of notice." It is an extremely rare medal, as only six were awarded; and the issue was discontinued in 1847, when engineers were raised to the rank of warrant-officers. A two-masted paddle-steamer is shown on the obverse, with a trident below, in the exergue. On the reverse are inscribed, in a circle, the words, *For Ability and Good Conduct*, inside which the name and rank of the recipient are engraved, with a crown above and an anchor below. The ribbon was dark blue, with white edges.

Best Shot
in the
Army,
1870.

In 1870, a silver medal and gratuity of £20 were instituted, to be given annually to the best shot in the army. The obverse bears the same bust of the Queen as the Ashantee Medal, and has the same legend. The reverse, which was designed by E. J. Poynter, A.R.A., has a figure of Victory, standing on a dais, holding a horn in her left hand, and crowning an ancient warrior with a wreath of laurel. He is armed with a bow, and holds a shield in which are three arrows. The ribbon is red, with two narrow, black stripes, and a white stripe near each edge.

Best Shot,
Indian
Army.

A medal is also given annually to the best shot among the native soldiers in India. The obverse has a head of the Queen similar to that on the medal lastly described; and on the reverse, Victory, holding

in her right hand a laurel wreath, and in her left a Union Jack, at the foot of which is a shield inscribed, *Best Shot of the Native Armies of India*. Troops are firing in the background, and there are mountains in the distance. The ribbon is the same as that for the foregoing medal.

Another very rare medal, or badge, given to native troops for shooting is in the shape of a native soldier kneeling and taking aim. On the reverse is engraved, *Given by Lord F. Fitzclarence*. It was worn suspended by a ring to a dark blue ribbon.

In 1862, Lieut.-Col. Montgomery, of the 1st Foot, instituted a society in India called "The Soldiers' Indian Total Abstinence Association," and silver medals were given to teetotalers of any rank, European or native, for total abstinence. The medals are worn on the right breast, usually suspended from a light blue ribbon. Medals of various designs are given, according to the number of years the recipient has been a total abstainer; a bar inscribed with the word *Fidelity* is sometimes added.

Temper-
ance
Medals,
1862.

One medal, worn with a pale yellow ribbon, is lozenge-shaped, and has on one side a four-pointed star, and in the centre, within a circle, a lion couchant, the word *India* below. On the other side is a sword, round which is entwined a ribbon inscribed, *Watch and be Sober*. Along the outside of the medal, on a lozenge-shaped border, are the words, *The Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association*.

The next in order of precedence is round, and has on the obverse a palm-tree, under which are two native women with water-pots, one sitting and the other standing. Round them is the legend, *Total Abstinence Medal: India*. The reverse is inscribed, *Watch and*

be Sober, and around the outside are the words, *Total Abstinence Association, formed 1862*.

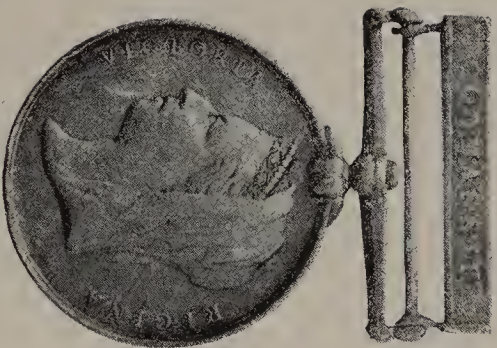
Another medal is oval in form, and has on one side a monogram—*S.T.A.*—surrounded by olive-branches. On a raised border round the outside is the legend, *The Association Medal for Fidelity : India*. On the reverse is a scroll inscribed, *Watch and be Sober*, and around the outside, *The Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association* ; the date, *1862*, is below, in Roman numerals.

The next is a very handsome medal, and is in the form of a star of four double points, with radiations between the four main members. In the centre is a fine raised figure of St. George and the Dragon, and on an encircling band are the words, *The Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association ; India* below. On the reverse, in a depressed centre, is a sword, round which is twined a scroll inscribed, *Watch and be Sober* ; and on a raised garter round the outside is the legend, *For Five Years' Fidelity*. A crown and ring are attached for suspension.

Another medal is in the shape of a large Maltese cross, and was instituted during the late Afghan War. On a garter in the centre of the obverse is inscribed, *Grand Lodge of India*, and inside the circle, *Afghanistan, 1878-9-80*. On each limb of the cross is a letter in old English characters—*I. O. G. T.*—representing the name of the society—"Independent Order of Good Templars"; a raised border surrounds the whole. The reverse of the cross is plain. A ring is attached for suspension.

The last four medals are each worn with a light blue ribbon.

Yet another medal is in the form of a Maltese



MEDAL FOR ASHANTEE, 1873-4
(OVERSE).

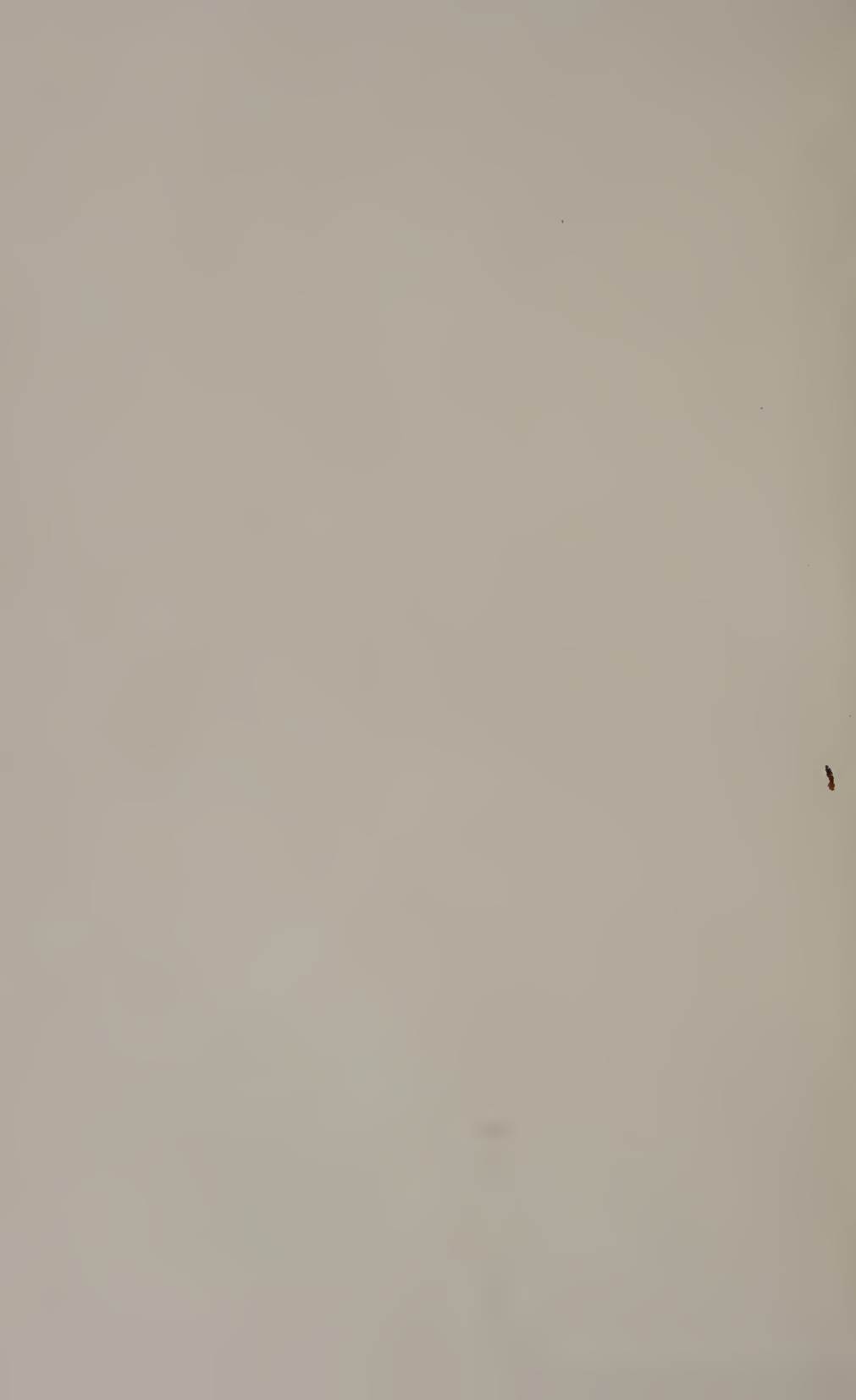


MEDAL FOR AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80
(REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR EGYPT AND THE SUDAN,
1882-5 (OVERSE), AND FOR NORTH-
WEST CANADA, 1885.





cross with radiations, the word *India* being in the centre; and on each limb of the cross a letter of the following abbreviated title: *S. T. A. S.* ("Soldiers' Total Abstinence Society"). The reverse is plain. A crown and ring are provided for suspension from a white ribbon.



REGIMENTAL MEDALS.



Now come to a very interesting series of medals, known amongst collectors as "Regimental Medals." They are of much greater antiquity than the majority of those described in the foregoing pages, but for purposes of reference it has been thought better to class them together, instead of chronologically. They were not issued by the Government, but were presented by the officers of the regiments, at their own expense. They were given to non-commissioned officers and men, for bravery, long service, temperance, &c., and were, as a rule, discontinued when the Long Service Medal was instituted, in 1830. There may, possibly, be many more than are here described, but the following is a list of those known in collections up to date. They were not uniformly of silver: some were of pewter, and some of copper. The metal will be noted with the descriptions of the medals.

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.—Obverse, a cavalryman aiming; below, the legend, *Art, not Strength*. Reverse, a cavalry bugle, with royal banner pendent,

crossed by guns; the whole surrounded by an oak wreath. Silver-gilt.

9TH LANCERS.—(1) Obverse, two crossed lances; in the centre, 9; a crown above, and the regimental monogram below; round the medal, *Queen's Royal Lancers. Peninsular*. Reverse, *Presented to Regimental Sergeant-Major Thomas Godding by the officers of his regiment, as a token of esteem, and in testimony of his faithful and meritorious services for upwards of 32 years: March, 1837. Round the above, Present at the sieges of Buenos Ayres and Flushing; at the battles of Arroyo de Molinos, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse*. Silver.

(2) A smaller medal. Obverse, the same as the above. Reverse, *Edinburgh, 20th March, 1837. Presented to Regimental Sergeant-Major Thomas Godding, by the non-commissioned officers of the Regiment, as a token of esteem, and in testimony of his gallant and meritorious services for upwards of 32 years*. Silver.

The ribbons are crimson, with blue edges. . Both the above medals are in the Eaton collection.

10TH HUSSARS.—Obverse, the Prince of Wales' feathers, surrounded by a band, upon which is inscribed, *Prince of Wales' Own*, and on a scroll below, *Royal Hussars*; the whole surrounded by a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles. Reverse, a mounted hussar; in the exergue, 1843, surrounded by a similar wreath to that on the obverse. Around the edge, *Presented to — by his brother non-commissioned officers, 10th Royal Hussars, as a mark of esteem*. The medal is silver, with a dark blue ribbon. It was issued at various times, from 1843 to 1846.

12TH LANCERS.—(1) Obverse, the Prince of Wales' plumes, with crown below; above, in engraved capitals, *P.W.*; below, in raised Italian running-hand, *L.D.* Reverse, *A Reward for 14 Years' Military Merit. T.G.* Small silver medal, with loop for suspension.

(2) See also medal from Pope Pius VI., page 19.

14TH HUSSARS.—Obverse, *Fortitudine, Blascho Sancho, 26th July, 1812. Peninsula*; surrounded by a wreath of laurels. Reverse, *William Hanley, Corporal, 14th Light Dragoons.* Medal silver, ribbon crimson. Now in the Eaton collection.

15TH HUSSARS.—See medal for Villiers-en-Crouché, page 13.

16TH LANCERS.—A large, silver Maltese cross, on the arms of which is engraved: *A Gift from Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Vandaleur—Oporto, Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nive, Peninsula.* The medal was suspended by a ring and clasp, and surmounted by a crown. The ribbon was light blue.

17TH LANCERS.—Obverse, a skull and cross-bones, and two crossed lances. Above, *17th Lancers*; below, on a scroll, *Or Glory.* Reverse, *Presented as a token of regard to troop Sergt.-Major P. Farley by the N.C. officers and privates of Capt'n. Willett's troop, 17th Lancers.* A small gold medal, with swivel and bar. Engraved.

22ND LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Obverse, a crown above a rose, shamrock, and thistle; below, *Reward of Merit and Faithful Service.* Reverse, *L. XXII. D., 1815* below, surrounded by a wreath of laurel; inscribed, *Seringapatam, 1799—Conicul, 1800; Java, 1811.* A silver medal; ribbon, light yellow.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Obverse, the star and motto of the Order of the Garter. Reverse, *Vittoria & Leipsic*, surrounded by a laurel wreath. A silver medal, with loop and bar for suspension; ribbon, red, with blue edges. Given to the men of the rocket troop of Royal Artillery, who were present at Vittoria and Leipsic. Now in the Murray collection.

GRENADIER GUARDS.—A silver medal, presented to Private John Skinner. Obverse, Private Skinner seated on a gun, unspiking it; below, the inscription, *John Skinner, Private Soldier, King's Company, 1st Foot Guards, drilling a gun, sea battery, Fort de Batz, in the midst of a heavy firing from the enemy's flotilla, Aug. 8, 1809.* Above, *A Reward of Bravery and Good Conduct.* Reverse, a battery of five guns in the foreground, with the attacking fleet. In the background, a town.

1ST FOOT.—Obverse, *Presented by Lt.-Col. Geo. Bell and the officers of the 2nd Battn. Royal Rgt. to Drum-Major George Morgason, for long service and exemplary conduct.* On a bar is engraved, *36 years' service—never a defaulter. 1847.* A silver medal; ribbon, red.

2ND FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a silver Maltese cross, on the centre of which is a Paschal lamb. On the arms of the cross are inscribed the words: *Merit—X years, Queen's Royals*, surrounded by an edge of laurel. Reverse engraved *Queen's Royals; for ten years' meritorious service, to —.* This medal was given in two classes: Silver, with gilt lamb in the centre, for ten years' service; and bronze, with a silver lamb in the centre, for six years' service. Ribbon, dark blue.

(2) A silver, eight-pointed star. In the centre of the obverse, a smaller star, surrounded by a raised

band, on which are the words, *Queen's Royals*, in raised letters. Reverse, plain. A ring is attached for suspension.

3RD FOOT.—See Lieutenant Latham's Medal, page 34.

5TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, St. George and the Dragon (the regimental crest); above, on a scroll, *Quo Fata vocant*. Reverse, *Vth Foot: Merit. March 10th, 1767*; within a laurel wreath.

(2) Another has a similar obverse, but on the reverse, *V Northumberland Fusiliers. Merit. March 10th, 1767*, within a wreath.

(3) A third variety has a similar obverse, but on the reverse, *Revived April 23, 1805*, in the exergue. The ribbon is green.

There are three classes of these medals: (1) Bronze-gilt, for seven years' good conduct; (2) silver, for fourteen years'; (3) silver, for twenty-one years'. The last-named only have the recipient's name engraved on the edge.

(4) In the Eaton collection is a silver, engraved medal, having on the obverse St. George and the Dragon, and *Vth Ft. Quo Fata vocant*. Reverse, *Reward of 14 years' military merit, 18th January, 1769*, within a laurel wreath.

7TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, Pallas and Victory crowning a soldier with laurel. In the exergue, *Order of Merit. Estab. MDCCLXXXVIII*. Reverse, a star with radiations; on the centre, a rose, encircled by a garter and *Honi soit qui mal y pense*: inscription, *Military virtue rewarded*. In the exergue, *VII. Rgt., or Royal Fusiliers*. A silver medal.

(2) A bronze medal, similar in design, but having on the obverse, in the exergue, *VII. Regt., or Royal*

Fusiliers. Reverse, the same as the first, but with legend, *Order of Merit Established*, and in the exergue, *MDCCLXXXVIII*.

(3) A silver-gilt star of eight points; in the centre, a rose, and the letters *T.A.S.* (Total Abstinence Society), around which are the words, *Royal Fusiliers*. Reverse, plain. A ring and loop for suspension are attached to one of the points.

The ribbons of all three medals are dark blue.

9TH FOOT.—Obverse, Britannia seated, holding an olive-branch in the right hand, and a trident in the left, a lion couchant at her feet; below, in the exergue, the regimental number—*IX*. Reverse, engraved laurel wreath, with inscription and date. A silver medal, with yellow ribbon.

10TH FOOT.—Obverse, a soldier firing; inscription, *Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ*. Reverse, on a star, the number of the regiment—*X*.; inscription, *A Reward for Expertness in Ball-firing*. A bronze medal, with yellow ribbon.

13TH FOOT.—Obverse, a bugle, Sphinx, and *Egypt* above; on the bugle, *Ava, Martinique*; in the centre, *XIII*.; inscription, *Medal of Merit. For 14 years' good conduct*. Reverse, plain. A silver medal, with dark blue ribbon.

This medal was also given for ten years' good conduct, and the obverse and reverse are similar, but with alteration in the number of years, *ten* being substituted for *14* on the obverse.

16TH FOOT.—Obverse, *Sobriety*, inscribed, surrounded by a wreath of roses; legend, *Temperance Society, 16th Foot*. Reverse engraved with recipient's name, and date—*1838*. A silver medal, with yellow ribbon.

17TH FOOT.—Obverse, a soldier firing a cannon; on the right, a drum, with the regimental colours crossed above it; on the left, a tent and a palm-tree. Reverse, *H.M. 17th Regimental School, 1816. The reward of merit*, encircled in a laurel wreath. A silver medal, with blue ribbon.

20TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a crown, the regimental number—XX.—and a Sphinx; behind, two crossed flags; inscription, *Omnia Audax*; the whole surrounded by laurel-branches. Reverse, in the centre the regimental number—XX.—and the following inscription: *For highly meritorious conduct during a period of 18 years—June 13th, 1838. Minden, Egmont-op-Zee, Egypt, Maida, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Vimiera, Corunna*, encircled by branches of laurel. Around the edge of the medal, *Presented by his brethren in arms XXth Rgt. to John Dorrington, Quartermaster-Sergeant*. The medal is gold, and has an ornamental bar, with military trophies; it is suspended from a yellow ribbon. It is now in the Eaton collection.

(2) Another medal of the same regiment has on the obverse some soldiers fighting; in the exergue, *XX. Regiment*. Reverse, a crown, below which is a Sphinx; surrounded by a laurel wreath. Double legend, *Egypt, Egmont-op-Zee, Maida, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula*. The medal is suspended by a swivel and bar inscribed, *To the best shot in the Company*. A silver medal, with yellow ribbon.

22ND FOOT.—(1) Obverse, Hercules crowning a soldier with a laurel wreath; in the background, a camp; in the exergue, *Order of Merit, Estab. MDCCLXXXV*. Reverse, a laurel wreath, within

which is inscribed, *Reward for Military Virtue from Lt.-Col. Crosbie*. Outside the wreath is the legend, *XXII., or Cheshire Regiment*. Given in silver-gilt for twenty-one years' good conduct, in silver for fourteen, and in bronze for seven. Ribbon, blue.

(2) Another medal, which subsequently replaced the former. Obverse, a soldier kneeling before the King and receiving a medal, Windsor Castle in the background. Above, *Established under Royal Sanction*; and in the exergue, *1785*. Reverse, *Order of Merit, 22nd Regiment, Re-established by Col. Sir H. Gough, 1st January, 1820*. The medal was given in silver for fourteen years' good conduct, and in bronze for seven years'. It was worn suspended from the neck by a red, blue, or yellow ribbon.

23RD FOOT.—Obverse, the Prince of Wales' crest, and motto, *Ich dien*; above, *Wellington*; below, *Peninsula*; surrounded by branches of olives. Reverse, inscribed within a laurel wreath, *Albuhera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse*. The recipient's name and regiment are engraved on the edge. A small silver, engraved medal; ribbon red, with blue edges.

24TH FOOT.—Obverse, a soldier shooting at a mark above, *M. H. I., H Compy., 2nd Battn., 24th Regt.* Reverse, a Persian inscription meaning, *For Shooting from the Shoulder, 1860*. A silver, engraved medal.

26TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a figure of Religion, seated on a rock, awarding a medal to a soldier, at her side a cross and anchor, in the background a camp; above, the legend, *Thou art worthy*; in the exergue, *Be thou faithful unto death*. Reverse, the regimental colours, crossed, above a Bible; above, the Scotch thistle and crown, surrounded by palm- and

olive-branches. In the exergue, the date—1823. A large medal, given in silver and bronze, according to the length of service of the recipient. Ribbon, red, with yellow edges.

(2) Obverse, *Merit*, surrounded by a wreath of thistles; above, *Cameronian*; below, *Regimental School*. A large silver medal, with plain reverse. Ribbon, red, with yellow edges.

28TH FOOT.—Obverse inscribed, *Presented by Captain Bell and the men of No. 5 Company, 28th Regt., to Inkermann Richard Prichett, the Crimean hero*. Reverse, the same as the Crimean War Medal. A silver medal, with two bars—*Inkermann* and *Sebastopol*. Now in the Whitaker collection.

32ND FOOT.—Obverse, crossed rifles and wreath of laurel. Reverse, *Won by Private W. Laughen*; on the edge, *Presented by Colonel the Hon. B. M. Ward, Com. 32nd Lt. Infantry*.

34TH FOOT.—Obverse, a head of the Duke of Wellington; above, *Wellington*. Reverse, *Presented by Lieut.-Col. Airey and the officers of the 34th Rgt. to Barrack-Sergeant-Major Moses Simpson of the 2nd Batt., 34th Rgt., in commemoration of his gallant conduct as Sergeant of Grenadiers at the action of Arroya de Molinos, in Spain, on the 28th Oct., 1811, when he took from the Drum-Major of the French 34th Rgt. of the line the Regimental Staff, which has ever since been carried at the head of the British 34th Regiment. June, 1843*. A silver medal. Ribbon, crimson, with blue edges.

36TH FOOT.—Obverse: in the centre, within a small circle, *36th Firm*; around, in radiating lines, the names of nine victories: *Vimeira, Corunna, Barba del Porteo, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive,*

Orthes, Toulouse; above, *Peninsula, 20th July, 1836*. Reverse, *Presented by his Br. N.-C. Offrs. of the dépôt, as a token of respect for his long services of 30 years*. A silver, engraved medal, with a bar for suspension. On the front of the bar is engraved, *Cr. Sergt. Saml. Richardson*; and on the back, *36th Regt. Firm*. In Dr. Payne's collection.

37TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, *Presented by Sir Alexander Duff, Colonel of the 37th Rgt., to John Howard, bugler, in testimony of long and meritorious service for upwards of 30 years in the Corps*. Reverse, the arms of the Duff family; *Deus juvit Dea juvante*, on a scroll. Ribbon, crimson, with blue edge.

(2) Obverse, a garter and *North Hampshire*, a crown above; inside the circle, the regimental number—*XXXVII*.—surrounded by a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles. In the exergue, *July 12th, 1843*. Reverse inscribed, *The best Marksman, Light Company*, surrounded by a laurel wreath. A silver medal. Ribbon, red, with blue edge.

(3) A medal with obverse similar to No. 2, in gold, inscribed on the reverse, *To the Best Marksman*.

(4) Obverse, a star containing a garter, on which is inscribed, *Deus juvit Dea juvante*; within the garter, *Prize XXXVII. Shot*. Reverse, plain. An oval, silver medal, engraved. In the Murray collection.

38TH FOOT.—Obverse, the royal monogram—*G. R. III*.—in the centre; above is a crown; below, *XXXVIII. Regt*. Reverse, *38 Regt. To a deserving soldier, as a Token of faithful and meritorious service*. A bronze, engraved medal. In the Palmer collection.

40TH FOOT.—Obverse inscribed *40th Regiment, German Town, Oct. 4, 1777*, surrounded by a laurel

wreath. Reverse, the American troops investing the Store-house; above, *Reward of Merit*. A silver medal, worn by a narrow, dark blue string.

42ND FOOT.—(1) Obverse, troops marching through a mountainous country; below, *Pyrenees*; a figure of Saint Andrew, and the regimental motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*, above; a thistle on each side. Reverse inscribed, *Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula*; above, a flying figure of Victory; below, within a wreath, *42nd R. H. Rt.* A silver medal, worn with dark blue ribbon.

(2) Obverse, *Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Waterloo*. Reverse, *XLII.*, within a laurel wreath. Suspended from a bar engraved *Victoria*. Ribbon, crimson, with blue edges. This medal is in the Eaton collection.

(3) Similar to No 1, the only difference being in the reverse, where a Sphinx and *Egypt* are substituted for the number of the regiment. It was given to six or eight survivors of the Battle of Alexandria. Ribbon, red, with blue edges.

(4) A large silver medal. Obverse, the head of Sir Ralph Abercromby; legend, *Abercrombius dux in Egypto, Cecidit Victor. 28 Mar., 1801*. Reverse, a Highlander capturing a French standard, with the Gaelic inscription, *Na Fir a choisin b'vaidh' san ephait, 21 Mar., 1801* ("These are the heroes who won victory in Egypt"). Engraved on the edge of the medal, in Gaelic, *O'n Chomun ghacleach d'on fhreiceadan dubh na XLII Rt.* ("From the London Highland Society, to the Black Watch, or 42nd Regiment").

43RD FOOT.—Obverse, a royal crown, beneath which is suspended a bugle; the regimental number—

43; Presented by the officers of the Regiment to Private Henry Wharton, 43rd Lt. Infantry, for long service and good conduct. Reverse inscribed, *Served seven campaigns in Spain and France. Present at the battles of Vimiera, Douro, Talavera, Cos, Busaco, Sabugal, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Roderigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse.*

44TH FOOT.—Obverse, a bugle within a double laurel wreath; above, *6th April, 1812.* Reverse, *C. Little, 44th Rgt. of Foot. A volunteer in the leading column of attack at the assault of Badajoz.* A silver medal. In the Whitaker collection.

46TH FOOT.—Obverse, a bugle, and the regimental number—46—within a laurel wreath. Reverse, *Presented to Color-Sergeant John Marsh by the Light Company of the 46th Rgt., previous to his discharge, as a Testimonial of their respect and esteem. Belfast, 22nd of October, 1852.*

48TH FOOT.—Obverse, the regimental number—48—with crown above; the recipient's name engraved on a scroll; below, *Northamptonshire, 1819.* Reverse inscription, the names of Peninsula battles in which the recipient was engaged; they vary in number from one to eleven; the whole surrounded by a laurel wreath. A silver, engraved medal; ribbon, red, with blue edges.

49TH FOOT.—Obverse, the regimental number—49—within a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles; a crown above, and *P. Charlotte of Wales.* Reverse, *April 17, 1837, within a wreath; legend, Temperance Society Established.* A silver medal.

52ND FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a bugle, and *LII.*, within a laurel wreath; above, *6th April, 1812.* Reverse, *A volunteer in the leading column of attack at the*

assault of Badajoz. The officers of the 52nd Regiment to — 52nd Regiment.

(2) A similar medal was given, having on the reverse, *At the assault of St. Sebastian*; and on the obverse, the date—*31st Aug., 1813*. The letters are embossed, with the exception of the name of the battle and that of the recipient, which are engraved.

Both these medals are silver; the ribbon is crimson, with blue edges.

53RD FOOT.—Silver clasps attached to a blue and red ribbon in two equal stripes. Obverse, a silver plate, with *2nd Batt. 53rd Rgt., or Shropshire*, with a bar inscribed with the name of a battle. Reverse, the recipient's name. Only fifteen sergeants got this rare decoration.

55TH FOOT.—Obverse, *LV.* on the centre. Reverse inscribed, *First Shot*, or *Second Shot*. A small silver Maltese cross with loop and ring.

56TH FOOT.—Obverse, a castle and key, within a laurel wreath. Reverse, *Total Abstinence Society: 56th Rgt.* A silver medal, with laureated bar, similar to that of the New Zealand Medal (see page 74). On the light blue ribbon is fastened a six-pointed silver star, with an anchor in the centre.

57TH FOOT.—Obverse, within a shield, *57th Rgt.*, three swords, and a crown; *Friendship* above. Reverse inscribed, *Trinidad, May 1st, 1798. Social Club*. A silver medal. It was a social medal for officers.

58TH FOOT.—Obverse, the arms of Gibraltar; above, *Montis insignia Calpe LVIII. Regt.* Reverse, *Gibraltar 1782*, surrounded by a laurel wreath, with crown above. A gilt medal.

62ND FOOT.—Obverse, *H.M. 62nd Regiment, No. 292*, within a laurel wreath. Reverse, *For good conduct*. A silver, engraved medal.

71ST FOOT.—(1) Obverse, *71st H. L. I., for good conduct and faithful services. 10 yrs.' service.* Reverse, a figure of St. Andrew, and *Nemo me impune lacessit*, surrounded by *Peninsula, Roleia, Vimiera, Almaraz.* A silver, engraved medal.

(2) Obverse, a bugle, and the regimental number—71. Reverse, plain. A bar for suspension is inscribed, *Prize Shot, 1840.* A silver star, with yellow ribbon.

(3) Obverse, the regimental number—71—and a crown; *For courage, loyalty, and good conduct*, above; below, *10 years' service.* Reverse, *Tria juncta in uno*; a rose, thistle, and shamrock entwined. A silver, engraved medal, with light blue ribbon.

(4) Obverse, a scroll, and *71st Highland Light Infantry* in the centre; *Hindustan* and a crown above; *For courage, good conduct, and faithful service*; a bugle, *30 years' service*, and thistles below. Reverse, St. Andrew, *Nemo me impune lacessit*, and *Peninsula, Roleia, Vimiera, Almaraz, Vittoria, Nive, Pyrenees, Orthes, Waterloo, Fuentes d'Onor.* A silver, engraved medal. Ribbon, crimson, with blue edges.

(5) Obverse, on a wreath, *For courage, loyalty, and good conduct*; in the centre, a crown; beneath, *71st; 22½ years' service.* Reverse, a rose, shamrock, and thistle entwined, with motto, *Tria juncta in uno.* A silver, engraved medal. Ribbon, crimson, with blue edge. In the Murray collection.

(6) A similar medal to No. 5, in the Eaton collection, is engraved *21 years' service.*

73RD FOOT.—Obverse, a wreath of thistles and roses, with the regimental number—73—in the centre. Reverse inscribed, *Prize for the best marksman.* A silver, engraved medal.

74TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse inscribed, *Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, C. Roderigo, Badajoz*, and the regimental number—74—within a wreath of laurel. Reverse inscribed, *Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthez, Toulouse*, and 74, within a wreath of laurel. A small, engraved, silver medal, with yellow ribbon. This medal was awarded in three classes: the first had eight battles and upwards; the second, six or seven; the third, four or five—the design in all cases being the same. The second and third classes had a crimson ribbon with blue edges. A large ring was attached for suspension.

(2) A bronze medal was also issued, with obverse similar to the above, but with a plain reverse.

(3) Obverse, a soldier taking aim. Reverse, *Presented by Bt. Major Campbell, 74th Regt., to L. Corpl. Dale, as the best shot in the light company, on the 3rd Nov., 1845*. A silver medal, engraved.

76TH FOOT.—Obverse, *Prize medal for best shot in E Company 76th Regiment*; a crown and wreath below. Reverse, *Presented by the officers of the 76th regiment. 1837*. A silver medal.

77TH FOOT.—Obverse, the regimental number—77—surmounted by the Prince of Wales' plume and motto, *Ich dien*; below, on a scroll, *Peninsula*; a branch of laurel on either side. Reverse, *Elbodon, Ciudad-Roderigo, Badajoz*, inscribed, with the recipient's name. A silver medal. Ribbon, red, with blue edges.

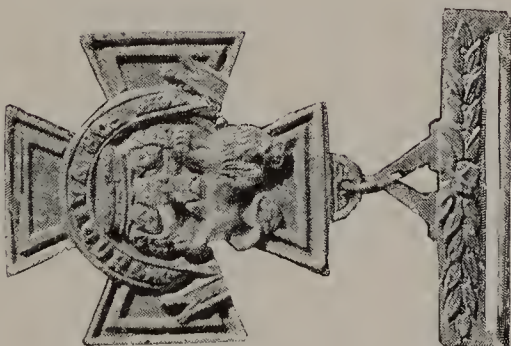
79TH FOOT.—Obverse, a shield inscribed 79, and surrounded by a military trophy. Reverse, a radiated star; in the centre, a Sphinx; below, *Egypt, Waterloo, and Peninsula*. Round the outside of the medal a scroll, inscribed *Egmont-op-Zee, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse*. The



MEDAL FOR SOUTH AFRICA, 1877-81
(REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR NORTH-WEST CANADA,
1885 (REVERSE).



VICTORIA CROSS (OBERSE).



ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD
CONDUCT MEDAL (OBERSE).



ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD
CONDUCT MEDAL (REVERSE).

medal was instituted in 1819, and was given in two classes: silver for twelve years' good conduct, and bronze for seven years'. It was discontinued in 1838. The design of both classes was exactly the same. It is a small medal, with dark green ribbon.

88TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse: in the centre is the regimental number—88—and on the limbs of the cross twelve Peninsular victories are inscribed. This is the first-class medal; it is a large silver, Maltese cross, with the recipient's name engraved. Reverse, a Sphinx, and *Egypt*.

(2) The second-class medal. Obverse, a figure of Hibernia, holding in her right hand a wreath, and in her left a harp. Reverse, 88, within a laurel wreath, and inscribed with from seven to eleven Peninsular victories. A silver medal, circular in form.

(3) The third-class medal. Obverse, similar to the second-class medal. Reverse, Peninsular victories inscribed—from one to six. A small, round, silver medal.

All the above three medals have a bar for suspension, inscribed *Peninsula*. Ribbon, red, with blue edges. The medals were established in 1818, and 70 first-class, 145 second-class, and 217 third-class, were issued.

91ST FOOT.—Obverse, *Wm. Wood, Light Infantry, 91st Regiment: Dublin, 10th Nov., 1819*. Reverse, *Battles in Spain and France, 91st Rgt: Vittoria 7 June 1812, Nivelle 28-30 July 1812, Pyrenees 10 Nov. 1812, Nive 9 Dec. 1812, Bayonne 13 Dec. 1812, Orthes 27 March 1813, Aire 2 March 1813, Toulouse 10 April 1813; Waterloo 16 June 1815; Paris 31st July 1815. Awarded for distinction in the fields named*. A copper, engraved medal. Ribbon, crimson, with blue edges. In the Murray collection.

Many of the battles inscribed on the medal have wrong dates attached, notably Orthes, Waterloo, &c.

94TH FOOT.—Obverse, a crown and elephant, above which are the words, *Scotch Brigade*; below, the regimental number—*XCIV*.—and a wreath of thistles. Reverse, *Fuentes d'Onor 5 May 1812, Ciudad Roderigo 19 Jan. 1812, Badajoz 6 April 1812, Salamanca 22 July 1812, Vittoria 21 June 1813, Pyrenees 28 July 1813, Nivelle 10 Nov. 1813, Nive 13 Dec. 1813, Orthes 27 Feb. 1814, Toulouse 10 April 1814*; surrounded by a laurel wreath, a crown above. A silver medal, suspended from a bar inscribed *Peninsula*. Ribbon, crimson, with blue edges.

95TH FOOT (RIFLE BRIGADE).—(1) Obverse, a bugle, suspended from a crown, 95 in the centre; above, on a scroll, *Rifle Corps*, and below, a laurel wreath. Reverse, *St. Sebastian, Peninsula 31 de Agosto de 1813*, surrounded by a laurel wreath. A clasp is inscribed, *Forlorn hope*. A silver, engraved medal, with dark green ribbon.

(2) Obverse, a small Maltese cross, with lions rampant between the arms; in the centre, a crown and garter, with *Rifle Brigade* inscribed. Reverse, a bugle in the centre, *Marksman* on the garter. A silver medal. Ribbon, dark green, with black edges.

(3) A silver-gilt cross, inscribed, *Best Shot in the Battalion*.

(4) A silver cross, inscribed, *Best Shot in each Company*.

96TH FOOT.—A silver star, inscribed, *To the Best Marksman*.

97TH FOOT.—Obverse, a Sphinx, holding a Union Jack and French Tricolour on the same staff, sloping over the right shoulder, the English flag above the

French; *Egypt* above; in the exergue, *xxi. March M.D.C.C.C.I.* Reverse, *Queen's German Regiment*, within a wreath of palms.

99TH FOOT.—Obverse, *School of Her Majesty's 99th Regiment, Hobarton, Decr., 1853.* Reverse, *Third class reward of merit and good conduct, &c., John Jas. Baskerville.* A silver, engraved medal, with ornamental border of laurel wreath. Ribbon, red. In Dr. Payne's collection.

105TH FOOT.—Obverse, an Irish harp, between laurel branches; below, on two scrolls, *Concitat ad Arma, Volunteers of Ireland.* Reverse inscribed, *Conferr'd by Colonel Lord Rawdon upon Sergeant Hudson for bravery in the Battle fought near Camden, on the 16th of August 1780.* A silver, engraved medal, with loop for suspension. Ribbon, blue. In the Murray collection.

2ND WEST INDIA REGIMENT.—Obverse, a radiated star; in the centre, the regimental number—2—surrounded by a garter bearing the title, *West India Reg.*; a crown above. Reverse, *Merit 1 class*; a crown above, surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel. A bronze, silvered medal, with red ribbon.

ROYAL MARINES.—Obverse, in the centre, *G. R.*, with crown above legend, *A Testimony of Public regard.* Reverse inscribed, *By order of the King, with 300 Pound for the wound Captain Ewing received the 17th of June 1775 (Bunker's Hill).* A silver, four-pointed medal, with flames issuing between the points. Ribbon, blue, with white edges.

MILITIA, YEOMANRY, AND VOLUNTEER MEDALS.



AT the time when this country was threatened with a French invasion a large number of Volunteer regiments started into existence. They have long since disappeared, as they were mostly disbanded at the time of Napoleon's banishment to St. Helena. Medals were bestowed by the officers upon certain individuals in each regiment, as rewards for merit, good conduct, good shooting, &c., and the dates of issue mostly range from 1790 to 1815. Many of the medals are engraved, and the shapes and designs are very varied. It is almost impossible to give a complete list of all that were issued, as of many that were awarded no record of their design can be found. They form a very interesting and valuable series, and mark an important epoch in the history of our country. For convenience of reference they will be arranged in alphabetical order, instead of chronologically.

BANTRY GARRISON, 1797.—Obverse, ships of war in a gale; legend, *Afflavit Deus et Dissipantur*; in

the exergue, *January MDC.CX.C.VII.* Reverse, a crown; legend, *Friendly Association, Bantry Garrison (Brinsley Purefoy, Ensigne, Galway Regiment).* In Colonel Murray's collection.

BARRACK LIGHT COMPANY, 1803.—Obverse, an angel on clouds, holding in the right hand a shield with bust of King George III., and in the left a shield transfixd with arrows; on a scroll above, *God save the King.* Reverse inscribed, *This medal has been presented by the members of the Barrack Light Company to Serjeant John Alcock, of said Company, as a token of their high opinion of his spirited conduct in heading the party who took the Rebels' depôt on the 23rd July, 1803.* The medal is silver, oval in form, and has a red ribbon. It was given for services during the Robert Emmett riots in Dublin, in 1803.

BETHNAL GREEN VOLUNTEERS,¹ 1803.—Obverse, Britannia trampling upon a dragon, an olive-branch in her left hand; legend, *England's perseverance dethroned Buonaparte.* Reverse, a laurel and oak wreath entwined, inside which is the legend, *Enrolled 13th August, 1803, and disbanded at the General Peace of Europe 24th June 1814; outside the wreath, Bethnal Green Volunteer Infantry, Lt.-Col. Carrick.* A silver medal, by P. Wyon.

BIRMINGHAM LIGHT HORSE, 1798.—Obverse, a figure of Peace seated by a pedestal, inscribed, *L.B.L.H.V.B. L.A.*, a fasces and cornucopia crossed, with her left hand presenting an olive-branch to a boy; above, *Ducit amor Patriæ;* in the exergue, *Instituted June 10, 1797.* Reverse, a pedestal, with crown above, inscribed, *Struck to commemorate the presentation of colours to the Birmingham Loyal Associations, June 4th,*

1798; a Union Jack and pennon behind. A bronze medal; also met with in white metal.

BIRMINGHAM VOLUNTEERS, 1802.—Obverse, a figure of Victory presenting a medal to a Roman soldier, a pedestal between, and the town of Birmingham in the distance; on her left, a wheel, bust, &c.; above, *For true patriotism*; in the exergue, *Peace, M.D.C.C.C.I.I.* Reverse, *Presented to —th Company, Birmingham Loyal Association, by the town of Birmingham, May xxviii., M.D.C.C.C.I.I.* A silver medal.

BREADALBANE HIGHLANDERS, 1798.—Obverse, a soldier in Highland costume; above, on a scroll, *Pro Rege et Patria dulce periculum.* Reverse, *Presented to the Volunteers of the 2nd Battn. by their Colonel, the Earl of Breadalbane, in testimony of their gallant conduct in having volunteered their services to Ireland to suppress rebellion, and to aid in repelling a French force which had invaded the Kingdom, 1798.* A silver medal.

BRISTOL VOLUNTEERS, 1814.—Obverse, arms, crest, and motto of the City of Bristol; above, *Royal Bristol Volunteers*; below, *in danger ready.* Reverse, *Embodied for the maintenance of public order and protection of their fellow-citizens, on the threat of invasion by France, M.D.C.C.X.C.VII.; revived at the renewal of hostilities, M.D.C.C.C.I.I.I.; disbanded when the deliverance of Europe was accomplished by the perseverance and magnanimity of Great Britain and her allies, M.D.C.C.C.X.I.V. G.R.* above; *pro patria* below. A silver medal, with loop for suspension.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1821.—Obverse, head of George IV., crowned with laurel; inscription, *Georgius IIII. D. G. Britanniarum Rex F.D.* Reverse, Fame crowning the King; on the left, three

goddesses at an altar; legend, *Proprio Jam June Animo Paterno*; in the exergue, *Inauguratus Die Julii xix. Anno M.D.C.C.C.X.X.I.* A silver medal. This medal was given to the royal escort on the Coronation Day, with names and regiments engraved on the edge; it is generally known as "George IV.'s Coronation Medal," and was not struck specially for military purposes, but more as a commemorative medal.

CARMARTHEN MILITIA, 1798.—Obverse, the royal arms, *King and Constitution*. Reverse, a harp, with plumes above; inscription, *Royal Carmarthen Militia, 1798*. A silver medal.

CARMARTHEN YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1827.—Obverse, the Prince of Wales' plumes on a flag; below, *Ich dien*; inscription, *Dros ein Brenhin a'n gwlad*. Reverse, *Carmarthenshire Yeomanry Cavalry; raised 1794; disbanded 1827*; surrounded by an oak wreath. A silver medal.

DRUMKEEN INFANTRY, 1797.—Obverse, a harp, surmounted by a royal crown; on each side, *G.R.*; inscription, *Drumkeen Infantry, 1797*. Reverse engraved, *Pro Aris et focis, attached to Cork*, within a wreath of oak- and laurel-leaves. A silver-gilt medal.

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND'S SHARPSHOOTERS, 1803 (now the VICTORIA RIFLES, 1ST MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS).—Obverse, the bust of Colonel Beaumont; in the exergue, *Barber Beaumont*. Reverse, *The Duke of Cumberland's Sharpshooters. The first Volunteer Rifle Corps in Great Britain was raised in 1803*.

DUKE OF LANCASTER'S YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1830.—Obverse, on a shield the arms of Lancaster, a crown above; on either side of the shield a rose; legend, on a raised border, *Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry*

Cavalry. Reverse, two crossed carbines, with a helmet in the centre, surrounded by a wreath of laurel; above, *Carbine Prize*. A large silver medal. Ribbon, yellow, with green edges.

ESSEX LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1820.—Obverse, a crown and garter, inscribed *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, surrounding three scimitars, edges upwards; below, on a scroll, *Tuebor*. Reverse, *Reward for military virtue from Col. Montague Burgoyne*; legend, *Essex Light Dragoons*, surrounded by a palm wreath. A bronze medal, with loop for suspension.

FERMOY CAVALRY, 1798.—(1) Obverse, a harp, with crown above; inscription, *Fermoy Cavalry*. Reverse, *Pro Rege . Lege . Grege : 1798*. A silver-gilt medal, engraved.

(2) 1799.—A silver medal.

GODLEY VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, 1804.—Obverse, an ancient warrior mounted on horseback, with shield and spear. Reverse, within an ornamental border, *By Perseverance, By Skill, 1804*; on a garter, *Hundred of Godley Volunteer Cavalry*. An oval, silver medal, with engraved inscription, &c.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY, 1803. — (1) Obverse, the arms of the H.A.C.; below is the motto, *Armis Pacis Fulcra*. Reverse, a trophy of arms, surmounted by the Prince of Wales' plume and motto. The centre is inscribed, *Honourable Artillery Co., South-East Division. Adjudged to Mr. Thomas Irvin, for the best shot with ball, 100 yards distance, at Highgate, 17th Sep., 1803*. A large, silver, oval medal.

(2) Obverse, the arms of the H.A.C. Reverse: within a laurel wreath the recipient's name is engraved. On the bar for suspension are the crest and motto of the H.A.C. A silver-gilt medal.

HOXNE AND HARTSMERE SUFFOLK LOYAL YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1795.—A copper medal, silvered.

IRVINE VOLUNTEERS, 1820.—Obverse, a monkey holding a dagger in his right hand, and in his left a sceptre. Reverse, *To James McBride, 1st Shot, 30th Oct., 1820.* A silver medal.

JOHN O'GAUNT'S BOWMEN, 1795.—Obverse engraved, *John O'Gaunt's Bowmen: 1st Prize, 1795.* Reverse, the name of the recipient. A large, oval, silver medal.

LIMERICK (or COLOONEY) MEDAL, 1798.—Obverse, a laurel wreath, surrounding a royal crown; legend, *To the heroes of Colooney, 5th Sept., 1798.* Reverse, arms of the City of Limerick, surrounded by branches of laurel and palm; inscription, *Corporation and Citizens of Limerick.* A silver medal, given to the Limerick Militia for defeating the French near Sligo.

LIVERPOOL VOLUNTEERS, 1806.—Obverse, the arms of Colonel Bolton; beneath, on a scroll, *Royal Liverpool Volunteers.* Reverse, inscribed below a crown, *Lieutenant Colonel Bolton, to Sergeant Teager, for his faithful services, August 25, 1806.* A silver medal.

LOUTH VOLUNTEERS, 1755. — Obverse, Hibernia standing on a rock rising from the sea, assailed by the elements; inscription, *Firm to our country as the rock in the sea.* Reverse, two hands clasped, surmounted by a heart. *May the lovers of liberty never lose it. By our strict union in Louth we disappointed the hopes of our enemies on the 1st of November, 1755, in the 29th year of the reign of King George the II., whom God long preserve.* A silver medal.

LOYAL INDEPENDENT SHEFFIELD VOLUNTEERS, 1797.—Obverse, a figure of Britannia seated, and handing

a rifle to a young warrior, a ship in the distance. Reverse, *To J. Hallot, the first shot in the Company, L.I.S.V.* A large, silver medal; the obverse embossed, the reverse engraved. In the Murray collection.

LOYAL LONDON VOLUNTEERS (1ST), 1803.—Obverse, a trophy of arms, above which is a crown, and surrounding which is a garter inscribed *First Regiment, L.L.V.* Reverse, *To perpetuate the Memory of Jeremiah Toppin, as a volunteer defender of his Country, 1803.* A silver medal.

LOYAL LONDON VOLUNTEERS (5TH), 1805.—A gold medal; in Colonel Murray's collection.

LOYAL LONDON VOLUNTEERS (6TH), 1805.—Obverse, laureated head of George III.; below, *G. III. R.* Reverse, within a wreath of oak, a drum, inscribed *VI. Regt. L.L.V.*; behind are the flags of England and the city of London, crossed; below, a fasces; above is engraved, *From Sir Robert Wigram, Bart., M.P., Lieut.-Col.-Commandant. Adjudged to James Summersett.* On the edge of the medal is engraved, *Best shot of the 3rd Company, 31st July, 1805.* A large, silver medal, with loop and ring for suspension. In the Author's collection.

LOYAL LONDON VOLUNTEERS (7TH), 1804.—Obverse, a trophy of flags and arms; above, *7th Regiment L.L.V.I.*; on the centre of the trophy is engraved, *Adjudged to Ralph Peacock.* Reverse, *Fifth Company. Presented by Captain Goldsmith for the best shot of that Company at the distance of 100 yards, November 5th, 1804.* A silver medal, oval in shape.

LOYAL NORFOLK YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1796.—Obverse, a mounted trooper; above, *Loyal Norfolk Yeomanry*; in the exergue, *MDCCXCVI.* Reverse, a trophy of arms and a drum; inscription, *Blofield*

Cavalry, fifth troop. A small, silver medal; also met with in bronze.

LOYAL STIRLINGSHIRE VOLUNTEERS (1ST), 1803.—Obverse, a garter, surmounted by a crown; *1st L.S.V.* at the sides; on the garter is inscribed, *Pro Aris et Focis*; inside the garter, *Given by the Officers of the Corps, Lt.-Col. Duncan commanding, 1803.* Reverse, a soldier taking aim, a 'camp in the background; in the exergue, *Reward for Merit.* A large, oval, silver-gilt medal, both sides engraved.

LOYAL UNITED EAST AND WEST HAM VOLUNTEERS, 1798.—(1) Obverse, a volunteer standing in front of a church; *Associated May 18th, 1798.* Reverse, *Presented by Sir John Henniker, Bart.;* above, his coat of arms. A silver-plated, round medal.

(2) Obverse, a shield of arms; below, *Associated 1798*; above, *East & West Ham Volunteers.* Reverse, *Presented by Sir John Henniker, Bt., for the best shot at a target, 1804.* An oval, gilt medal, engraved.

MANCHESTER RIFLE REGIMENT, 1804.—Obverse, a bugle; above, *Reward of Merit*; below, the recipient's name—*Mr. J. Horsfall.* Reverse, *Manchester Rifle Regiment, 1804.* A gold medal, with red ribbon.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD VOLUNTEERS (LIGHT HORSE), 1802.—(1) Obverse, bust of George III., with letters *G.R.* on either side, surrounded by a circle formed of hands and hearts alternately. Reverse, *A Testimony of Gratitude from his fellow-townsmen for spirited and patriotic service, 1802*; above, on a scroll, *Captain John Douglas*; below, on a scroll, *Royal, and underneath, Light Horse, Manchester and Salford Volunteers.* A gold medal; also found in white metal and bronze.

(2) Obverse, a laureated head of King George III., *The King defended, The constitution preserved. Manchester and Salford Volunteers, embodied 1798.* Reverse, *Presented by the officers of the Grenadier Company, 2nd Battn. Manchester and Salford Volunteers, for uniform good conduct, 1802;* surrounded by an oak wreath. This medal was given in gold, silver, and bronze.

(3) Obverse, a wreath of oak-leaves and acorns, in the centre of which is inscribed, *S.P.V.*; above is a royal crown; below, *Our country.* Reverse, *Presented by the Society of Non-commissioned Officers, S.P.V., to W. V. Barenger, of the 3rd Company, being the best shot not entitled to the commissioned officers' prizes, October 2nd, 1811.* A silver medal.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1820.—Obverse, a griffin; below, *Anorchfygol*; legend, *Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry.* Reverse, a wreath of oak-leaves. A silver medal.

NEWCASTLE VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—Obverse, a tower, with a lion rampant holding a flag; *N.V.*, surrounded by a wreath; inscription, *Fortiter defendit triumphans.* Reverse, a laurel wreath, in the centre of which is inscribed, *E. Smith, Right Battalion, Company No. 1;* and around the outside, *Newcastle Volunteers, prize medal, 1801.* A silver medal.

NITHSDALE BATTALION, 1808.—Obverse, a soldier firing. Reverse, *James Gunzion, best shot, Nithsdale Battalion, 1808.* An oval, silver medal, with both sides engraved.

NORTH SOMERSET YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1814.—Obverse, *G.R.*, in the centre; on the arms of the cross, *Arma. Pacis. Fulcra.* Reverse: in the centre, *1814;* on the arms, *N.S.Y.C. Sword practice prize.* A silver, engraved cross.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1802.—(1) Obverse, a bust of George III.; legend, *Georgius III. Rex.*; below, *M.D.C.C.C.I.I.* Reverse, an oak-tree, *The Greendale Oak*; on the trunk, *Foi, Loi, Roi*; above, *Notts Yeomanry*. A silver medal, given in 1802.

(2) A silver-gilt cross, given in 1800.

PENRYN VOLUNTEERS, 1794.—Obverse, a trophy of arms; in the centre, a warrior's head; above, *Penryn Volunteers*; in the exergue, *First inroled April 3, 1794*. Reverse, a coat of arms; above, *Pro rege et populo*; in exergue, *Lord Dunstanville, Colonel*. A bronze medal.

PRINCE OF WALES' LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Obverse, the star of the Order of the Garter, surrounded by a garter and *Prince of Wales' Loyal Volunteers*, upon a trophy; a crown, plumes, two bugles, and motto, *Ich dien*, above. Reverse, *Presented by Capt'n. Groves to Sergt. Alexr. Brown, of the Light Company, for the best shot at a target, on the 4th day of May, 1804*. A large, silver-gilt, engraved medal.

RATHDOWN CAVALRY, 1796.—A silver medal.

ROYAL CORK VOLUNTEERS, 1776 (CORK, BOYNE, four companies, under Colonel John Bagwell).—(1) Obverse, bust of King William III.; legend, *Gulielmus Tertius, MDCXC*. Reverse, a laurel wreath; outside it, in large letters, *Cork Boyne*; within the wreath, *Manet post Funera virtus*. An oval, silver medal. In the Day collection.

(2) Obverse, two muskets saltire; a hilly country, and target between, surrounded by a laurel-and-oak wreath; engraved upon a garter, *Presented by Sergeant Austen*. Reverse, *This prize medal was obtained by Mr. T. Collins, of the 6th Company R C.V., Oct. 14,*

1811. A silver medal, 2in. in diameter. In the Day collection.

ROYAL EDINBORO' VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—(1) Obverse, a castle on a shield, surmounted by an anchor: *1st Regt. Royal Edinboro' Volunteers*, surrounded by a wreath of thistles. Reverse inscribed, *Primum Merui qui laude coronam. Prize medal for the best shot in the firings of Captain Bonnar's Company, 1803. Won by Richard Hotchkis, 6th April, 1804.* An oval, silver-gilt medal.

(2), 1804.—Obverse, a trophy, surmounted by *Royal Edinburgh Volunteers*. Reverse, *Presented by Lieut.-Col. Hope for exemplary attendance during the season of 1804 (Ensign James Anderson)*, within a laurel wreath. A silver-gilt medal, engraved.

(3), 1805.—Obverse, a trophy consisting of a shield, with arms, flags, &c.; legend, *Pro Rege et populo*. Reverse, *1st Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Infantry, Lt.-Colonel Right Honble. Charles Hope, 1805 (Ensign Jas. Anderson)*. An oval, silver-gilt medal, engraved.

(4), 1805.—Obverse, a castle on a shield, surmounted by an anchor on a trophy of arms and colours. Reverse, *1st Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Infantry, Lt.-Colonel Right Honble. Charles Hope, 1805*; surrounded by a wreath of oak-leaves. A silver, oval medal.

(5), 1820.—Obverse, *To Andrew Carrick, S.S.R.E.V.* Reverse, *For his meritorious and exemplary conduct as a soldier, 1820.*

ROYAL TYRONE MILITIA, 1797.—Obverse, a harp, crowned; legend, *God save the King*. Reverse, *Royal Tyrone Regiment. For soldierly merit*. A bronze medal; also issued in silver. Ribbon, green.

RUTLAND LEGION, 1817.—Obverse, two crossed swords, surmounted by a crown; on either side, *R. L.*; below, the Prince of Wales' plumes, 1817: *Pro Rege et populo*. Reverse, Pegasus, and scroll inscribed, *To the most worthy*; above, *Nile*. *Conscive. Sibi*. An oval, gilt medal, engraved.

RUTLAND LEGION RIFLEMEN, 1796.—Obverse, head of George III., *Georgius III., dei gratia*. Reverse, a circular target, surrounded by the words, *Rutland Legion Riflemen*. A silver medal, suspended from a bar inscribed *Good Conduct*. Ribbon, red.

SADBORROW YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1823.—Obverse, a mounted trooper; legend, *Pro lege, Rege. grege*; in the exergue, 1823. Reverse inscribed, *Presented to — for twenty years' service in the Sadborough Yeomanry, raised at their own expense, Anno domini, 1803*. A silver medal.

SHERWOOD RANGERS, 1821.—Obverse, a mounted soldier; in a garter above, *Sherwood Rangers' Yeomanry*. Reverse, *For long service and good conduct in the Sherwood Yeomanry Cavalry*. A small, bronze medal.

SOUTH CIRCULAR ROAD INFANTRY, 1808.—Obverse, a shield inscribed *I.T.*, surrounded by a trophy of arms and wreath of laurel; above, a harp and shamrock-leaves; below, *Prosperity to Ireland*. Reverse engraved, *This medal was presented by Captain and Adjutant J. R. Clarke to the 5th Company of the S.C.R.I., for their superiority in platoon firing, on the 18th April, 1808, in competition with the 1st and 4th Companies, and on the 2nd October it was adjudged to Mr. T. Torkington, for his skill in sharp-shooting, by the members of the Company*. A large, oval, silver medal.

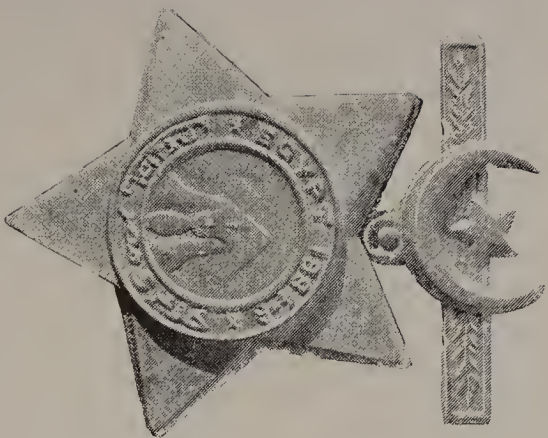
SOUTH DEVON MILITIA, 1799.—Obverse, a military trophy, surrounded by a laurel wreath; legend, *To the South Devon Militia, in Testimony of Merit, 1799.* Reverse, the arms of the town of Waterford; motto below, *Ures in Tacta manet, Waterford.* A silver medal.

STIRLINGSHIRE EAST BATTALION VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Obverse, a soldier taking aim; in the background, a camp and thistles; above, *Best shot at ball practice*; in the exergue, *Given by the Officers of the Corps. Awarded for merit.* Reverse, a garter, on which is inscribed, *Pro Aris et Focis*, surmounted by a crown; within the garter, *John Russell, Captain Hamilton's Company, Est. Battn. S.V., commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Duncan, 1804.* A silver medal, oval in form.

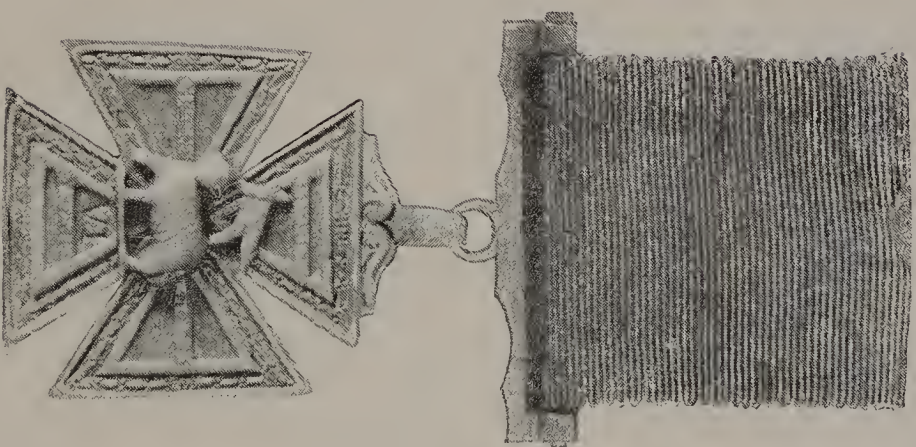
SURREY VOLUNTEERS (1ST), 1808.—Obverse, a soldier standing at "attention," colours and swords on either side; above, a shield with arms, inscribed, *1st Surrey Regiment Volunteers.* Reverse, *Presented by the officers of the Grenadier Comp'y. of the 1st Regt. of Surrey Volunteers to Mr. Lambourn, for the best essay at Firing with ball on the 14th July, 1808.* A silver-gilt, engraved, oval medal.

SUTHERLAND VOLUNTEERS, 1802.—Obverse, a soldier, in the uniform of the corps, at "the present"; tents in front; a thistle in the rear; below, *Reward for Merit.* Reverse, a crown and garter, *Pro Aris et focis*; inscribed within, *Given by the Officers of the Corps, Lt. Col. Duncan commanding, 1802*; outside the garter, *1st L.S.V.* A large, silver-gilt, oval medal.

SUTTON'S (CAPTAIN) RIFLE COMPANY, 1805.—Obverse, a soldier aiming at a circular target on a mound, a small bush on top, a tree behind the figure; above, *Captain Sutton's Rifle Company.*



KHEDIVE'S STAR FOR EGYPT, 1882-6
(OVERSE).



2ND FOOT REGIMENTAL MEDAL,
No. 1 (OVERSE).



KHEDIVE'S STAR FOR EGYPT, 1882-6
(REVERSE).

Reverse, *No. 1, Prize Medal, June, 1805.* A large, round, silver medal, both sides engraved.

VICTORIA RIFLES, 1817.—(1) Obverse, a skull and cross-bones, surrounded by a wreath; above, *Acro-tormentarian Society.* Reverse, *Won by G. W. Warren, the sixth time, 29th June, 1817.* A gilt medal.

(2) 1835.—Obverse, a head of Queen Victoria. Reverse, a skull and cross-bones, surrounded by a laurel wreath. A silver-gilt medal; ribbon, half red and half green. The date, 1835, probably has reference either to the formation of the corps or to the institution of the medal, which was obviously issued during the present reign.

WESTERNS (THE), 1803.—Obverse: in the centre, a shield, with two clasped hands; above, the sun; below, a thistle; motto round shield, *Armis amicitiaque conjuncti*; behind, a trophy of flags, pikes, cannons, and drums. Inscription round outside of medal, *The Westerns*; below, *23rd November, 1803.* Reverse, a view of Edinboro'; below, in exergue, *Hd. Qrs. 3rd. Md. Lothian.* A pewter medal; also issued in silver. Ribbon, blue, with red edges.

WESTMINSTER LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—Obverse, bust of George III.; inscription round it, *St. James', Westminster, Loyal Volunteers, embodied 1803.* Reverse, a wreath of oak-leaves, on which is inscribed, *Give God Praise*; inside the wreath, *Colonel Lord Amhurst*; outside the wreath, *Presented by Captain Grant, of the Light Infantry, to Mr. Tatham, 1808, for his services in forming the Artillery.* A silver-gilt medal, with red ribbon.

WEST SOMERSET YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1820.—Obverse, a mounted soldier; above, *West Somerset Yeomanry*; in the exergue, *C.K.K. Tynte Coln.*

Reverse, plain; recipient's name and troop sometimes engraved. Silver and silver-gilt medals.

WICKLOW MILITIA, 1797.—Obverse, *Reward of Loyalty*, surrounded by a wreath of laurel, and surmounted by a crown. Reverse, *Westmeath Grand Jury to the Wicklow Regt., September, M.D.C.C.X.C.VII.* A silver medal.

WILTSHIRE VOLUNTEERS (8TH), 1860.—Obverse, a soldier taking aim; above, *In defence*; in the exergue, *A.D. 1860*; legend, *8th Wilts Rifle Volunteers, First prize, 1861.* Reverse, a fifteenth-century archer; *A.D. 1400* in the field. A silver medal.

WORLINGWORTH VOLUNTEERS, 1798.—Obverse, a soldier at "attention"; in the rear, a church, with flagstaff, on which is the Union Jack. Reverse, *For our King and our Country*, on a garter; above, a crown and 1798; within the garter, *Worlingworth Volunteers*; below, *John Henniker, Major Commt.* A silver medal.

UNKNOWN.—(1) Obverse, the Scottish lion and unicorn; above, *In defence*; below, St. Andrew's Cross, and *Dieu et mon droit*, on a scroll; above, a crown. Reverse, plain. An oval medal, with ring for suspension. Ribbon, red, with yellow edges.

(2) Obverse, *G. III. R.*; a crown, surrounded by other wreaths; a monogram—*T.V.C.*—above. Reverse, *Amor. Patriæ. Excitat. IIInd. Batt. prize medal, 1799, N.7.V.* A gilt medal.



BRITISH ORDERS.



AS a large number of the following Orders are worn by officers of the army and navy—having in many cases been given for distinguished services—a brief description of each of them is quite within the range of this book. The first in order of importance is:

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (K.G.) was instituted by King Edward III., in 1348. There are twenty-six Knights, including the Sovereign and the Prince of Wales. The garter is of dark blue velvet, embroidered in gold, with the motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; the buckle and clasp are gold, and the garter has also a gold edge. The Queen wears it on the left arm, above the elbow, and the Knights on the left leg, below the knee. The collar is of gold, and was added by King Henry VII.; it weighs 36oz., and consists of twenty-six buckled garters, and alternately knots of cords; the garters encircle alternately a red rose charged with a white one, and a white rose charged with a red one. The George is worn as a pendant to the collar, and is a figure of St. The Garter

George and the Dragon in coloured enamels. The lesser George—similar to the above, but encircled by a buckled garter, forming an oval—is worn from the dark blue ribbon of the Order, suspended from the left shoulder. The star is of silver, with eight radiated points; in the centre is the cross of St. George in red enamel, on a white background; it is encircled by an enamelled garter and motto, and is worn on the left breast.

The Thistle. THE MOST NOBLE AND MOST ANCIENT ORDER OF THE THISTLE (OF SCOTLAND) (K.T.), the origin of which is unknown, was revived, in 1540, by King James V. of Scotland. The Order consists of the Sovereign and sixteen Knights. The collar is of gold, and consists of sixteen thistles, alternating with the same number of sprigs of rue—four in each group, interlaced; they are all enamelled in proper colours. The badge is a gold, eight-pointed star, with an enamelled figure of St. Andrew bearing a silver cross; it is worn as a pendant to the collar. Another badge is similar in device to the above, but is surrounded by an oval band charged with the motto of the Order, *Nemo me impune lacessit*; it is worn depending from a broad, dark green ribbon which crosses the left shoulder. The star is silver, with rays in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and has rays issuing from between the limbs in the form of a lozenge; in the centre, on a gold background, is a thistle, enamelled in proper colours, surrounded by a dark green band, charged with the motto in gold letters.

St. Patrick. THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (K.P.) was instituted by George III., in 1783, and consists of the Sovereign, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and twenty-two Knights. The collar is of gold, and

consists of six harps and five red and white roses, enamelled, tied together with knots of gold. The badge is of gold, and is oval in form. It is pendent from the collar by a harp, and has the cross of St. Patrick, with a shamrock in the centre, on each leaf of which is a gold imperial crown; the whole is surrounded by a blue enamelled circle bearing the motto, *Quis Separabit*, and the date, *M.D.C.C.LXXXIII*. The star is worn on the left side, and is similar to the badge in design, but the surrounding circle is round instead of oval, and is surrounded by an eight-pointed, radiating, silver star.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH was first instituted by King Henry IV., in 1399, and revived The Bath. by King George I., in 1725. The Civil Orders were added in 1847. The Order consists of three classes:

(1) Knights Grand Cross (K.G.C.B.): Fifty Military Knights and twenty-five Civil Knights.

(2) Knight Commanders (K.C.B.): 125 Military and eighty Civil Knights.

(3) Companions (C.B.): 690 Military and 250 Civil Knights.

The Military Order is only conferred on officers of, or above, the rank of major in the army or commander in the navy, and only for services against the enemy.

The collar is of gold, and weighs 300z. It consists of nine imperial crowns, and eight groups of rose, shamrock, and thistle, enamelled in proper colours, issuing from a sceptre, and linked together with seventeen white, enamelled knots; it has the badge for a pendant. The badge is a gold cross of eight points, enamelled white, and in each angle is a gold lion; in the centre are a rose, shamrock, and thistle, issuing from a sceptre, between three imperial crowns, and

surrounded by a red, enamelled circle, charged with the motto, in gold letters, *Tria juncta in uno*; the circle is surrounded by two laurel branches, and below is a blue, enamelled scroll, bearing the motto, *Ich dien*, in gold letters. The K.G.C.B. badge is worn by a red ribbon across the right shoulder, and the motto and band are oval instead of round; there is no star with this badge. The K.C.B. is worn by a scarlet ribbon round the neck, and the C.B. by a scarlet ribbon on the left breast. The K.G.C.B. star is a white, enamelled, Maltese cross, mounted on a silver, flaming star; in the centre of the cross is the motto, on a red, enamelled circle, and inside it are three imperial crowns; the circle is surrounded by an olive wreath; on the lower limb of the cross is the motto, *Ich dien*, in gold letters, on a blue, enamelled scroll. On the K.C.B. star the Maltese cross is omitted, and the star itself is in the form of a silver cross *patée*. The C.B. merely has the cross as badge, which does not carry the honour of knighthood with it.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA, instituted by Queen Victoria, in 1861, consists of the Sovereign, the Viceroy of India, and twenty-five Knights. It is divided into three classes, and was enlarged in 1866, 1875, and 1876.

(1) Knights Grand Commanders (K.G.C.S.I.): Thirty members—eighteen native and twelve European.

(2) Knights Commanders (K.C.S.I.): seventy-two members.

(3) Companions (C.S.I.): 144 members.

The collar is gold, and is composed of roses, lotus-flowers, and palm-branches; the roses are alternately red and white, and the other emblems are enamelled in proper colours; in the centre is the imperial crown, from which the badge depends. The badge consists

of a brilliant star of five points, to which is suspended an oval, cameo, profile bust of the Queen; encircling it, on light blue enamel, is the motto, *Heaven's Light our Guide*, in gold letters. The investment badge is similar in design to the above, but the star, the setting of the cameo, and the motto, are all of diamonds. It is worn with a sky-blue ribbon with narrow, white edges. The star is of diamonds, five-pointed, and on a gold field, radiated; it is surrounded by a light blue, enamelled circle, charged with the motto in diamonds; the whole is encircled by wavy rays of gold.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE was founded by George IV., in 1818, and extended in 1868 and 1877. It now consists of fifty Knights Grand Cross (G.C.M.G.), 150 Knights Commanders (K.C.M.G.), and 260 Companions (C.M.G.). The collar is of gold, and consists alternately of lions of England and white, enamelled Maltese crosses, and the monograms, *S. M.* and *S. G.*; in the centre of the collar are two winged lions, holding a book and seven arrows. The badge is a seven-pointed star of double rays, enamelled white, and edged with gold; in the centre, on one side, is a figure of St. Michael defeating Satan, and on the other side, St. George and the Dragon. Surrounding them is a blue, enamelled circle, charged with the motto, *Auspicium melioris ævi*, and surmounted by an imperial crown. The star consists of a similar figure of St. Michael and Satan, resting on the Red Cross of St. George, and surrounded by larger rays of silver and lesser ones of gold. The ribbon is of Saxon-blue, with a scarlet stripe down the centre.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE was instituted by the Queen in 1878, and consists

St. Michael
and
St. George.

Indian
Empire.

of the Sovereign, the Viceroy of India (Grand Master), eight Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), the Indian Councillors (K.C.I.E.), and 120 Companions (C.I.E.). The badge is a gold rose, enamelled red, with five leaves; each leaf is charged with a letter of the word *India*; in the centre is a bust of Her Majesty, surrounded by a purple, enamelled circle, inscribed *Victoria Imperatrix*; the whole is surmounted by an imperial crown. It is worn suspended from a ribbon of imperial purple.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT was instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880. It is composed of the Sovereign and forty-five Ladies, and is divided into four classes, the first of which is composed entirely of royal personages, British as well as foreign. The ribbon is white moiré.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA was instituted in 1878, and is given solely to natives and persons holding offices under the Indian Government. The badge consists of the monogram, *V.R.I.*, in diamonds, turquoises, and pearls. It is surrounded by an oval border of pearls, and is surmounted by a jewelled imperial crown. It is worn from a light blue, watered ribbon, edged with white.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (D.S.O.) was instituted by Royal Warrant in 1886; it is bestowed on officers of the navy, land forces, marines, and the Indian or colonial naval or military forces, who have been specially mentioned in dispatches for meritorious or distinguished service in the field or before the enemy. The Order ranks next to the Order of the Indian Empire. The Royal Warrant says:

We have taken into our royal consideration that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in

our naval and military services who have been honourably mentioned in dispatches are limited. Now, for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of rewarding individual instances of meritorious or distinguished service in war, we have instituted a new naval and military order of distinction, which we are desirous should be highly prized by the officers of our naval and military services.

The badge consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged with gold, having on the obverse, in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the imperial crown in gold, upon a red-enamelled ground. On the reverse, the monogram *V.R.I.*, within a laurel wreath, and upon a red-enamelled ground. It is worn upon the left breast, and is suspended from a red ribbon, edged with blue, 1in. wide.

THE ROYAL RED CROSS (R.R.C.), instituted on the 27th April, 1883, is given to any ladies or nursing-sisters who may be recommended for special exertions in attending to the sick and wounded soldiers or sailors in the field or in military hospitals. The badge is a crimson-enamelled cross, edged with gold, having on the four arms, *Faith, Hope, Charity*, and the date—1883; in the centre is a bust of the Queen. The reverse is plain, with the royal cypher and imperial crown on the centre, in relief. The cross is attached to a dark blue ribbon with red edges, 1in. wide, tied in a bow, and is worn on the left shoulder.

Royal Red
Cross.

THE ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA (O.B.I.) is conferred upon native commissioned officers of the Indian army for long and faithful service.

British
India.

Class I. is a gold, radiated star. In the centre is a lion, on a blue-enamelled ground, within a narrow band, inscribed *Order of British India*, and inclosed in a laurel wreath; a crown and ring above for suspension.

Class II. A similar badge, but without crown for suspension.

The ribbon is red in both cases.

THE IMPERIAL MEDAL OF INDIA.—Gold and silver medals were given when Her Majesty was proclaimed Empress of India, on the 1st January, 1877. On the obverse is a crowned and veiled bust of the Queen, with the legend, *Victoria, 1st January, 1877*. On the reverse, in Persian, English, and Hindoostani, *Empress of India*. The ribbon is crimson, with yellow edges. This medal was given in gold to the native chiefs of India, in silver to one man in every regiment, British and native, serving in India at the time, and to leading civilians. It is worn suspended from the neck.

FOREIGN ORDERS WORN BY BRITISH SOLDIERS.



THE following Orders have been at various times bestowed upon British officers and soldiers by foreign potentates, for military services rendered, and also for individual deeds of heroism in campaigns shared with our allies. Permission has been given to receive and wear all those enumerated.

AFGHANISTAN.

ORDER OF THE DOORANEE.—This Order was given by Shah Shoojah to British officers, in 1839. A gold, Maltese cross, on a larger one of silver, supported by two crossed swords; in the centre is a circle of pearls, within which, on a blue and green enamelled ground, in Persian letters, the following words are inscribed: *Pearl of the Age*. Ribbon, red and green.

AUSTRIA.

ORDER OF MARIA THERESA.—See pages 14 to 16.

BAVARIA.

ORDER OF MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH.—A gold cross, enamelled white, with golden rays in the angles; in the centre of the obverse the initials of the founder—Maximilian Joseph—in gold. On the reverse, the motto of the Order, *Virtuti pro patria*. Ribbon, black, with narrow white and blue borders.

BELGIUM.

ORDER OF LEOPOLD.—Instituted in 1832, and divided into five classes. A white-enamelled cross, with branches of oak and laurel between the points, surmounted by a royal crown. The Military Order of the fifth class has two crossed swords placed under the crown. Obverse, in the centre of the cross, the arms of the kingdom, on black enamel, surrounded by a red circle, on which is the motto of the Order, *L'Union fait la force*. Reverse, the cypher of the king, in a monogram on a black ground, within a red and two small gold circles. Ribbon, crimson, watered silk.

CHINA.

ORDERS OF THE BUTTON (RUBY AND BLUE).—Gold medals, having on the obverse the Imperial arms of China, with red or blue crystal in the centre. Reverse, in Chinese letters, *The Imperially-bestowed Precious Star of the First Rank, Ta Tsing, the Great Tsing*. The medal is worn suspended from a gold pin on the breast. From the lower side of the medal two green tassels are suspended, tied in pink and red.

ORDER OF THE CRYSTAL BUTTON.—This is of silver, and has an ornamental design on the obverse,

with a clear crystal ball in the centre. Reverse, in Chinese letters, *For Encouragement of Merit, Military Valour*. The decoration is worn with a yellow silk braid, with shaded blue threads. From the lower side of the medal are suspended two blue tassels, knotted with pink.

ORDER OF THE GREEN BUTTON.—A silver medal, with a green, crystal ball in the centre. Obverse, Chinese characters signifying *Imperial Reward, issued from the Office of the Intendant of the Province of Kiang-Su*. Reverse, ornamental scrolls. Ribbon, yellow braid, and, from a loop below, two blue tassels, knotted with red silk. Four men of the 67th Foot received this decoration, and one specimen is now in Colonel Murray's collection.

FRANCE.

LEGION OF HONOUR.—See page 68.

VALEUR ET DISCIPLINE.—See page 69.

GENEVA CROSS.—See page 172.

HANOVER.

ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER.—Founded, in 1815, by H.R.H. the Prince Regent, and discontinued when Hanover ceased to be under the Government of this country. The cross or badge is gold, with a lion between each division; in the centre, on a red-enamelled ground, is the white horse of Hanover, surrounded by a light blue enamelled circle, charged with the motto, in gold letters, *Nec Aspera Terrent*; surrounding the circle is a laurel wreath. On the reverse is the monogram, *G. R.*, in gold letters on a red ground, surmounted by the British crown; surrounding it is a gold circle, with the date of the institution of the Order—*M.D.C.C.C.X.V.*

The cross is surmounted by the Hanoverian crown, and below it are two crossed swords. The star is of silver, of eight points; the centre is similar to the centre of the badge, but has two crossed swords between the divisions of the star, in gold, on the silver radiations. The ribbon is light blue, watered silk.

ITALY.

PAPAL MEDAL.—See page 75.

PERSIA.

ORDER OF THE LION AND THE SUN.—A five-pointed, silver star, with points consisting of seven rays of varying lengths; between each arm a green, enamelled ray. In the centre, within a circle of diamond points, an enamelled lion couchant, with the rising sun behind him; all enamelled in proper colours. A silver star for suspension. Ribbon, green.

PORTUGAL.

ORDER OF ST. BENOIT D'AVIS.—The badge is a gold cross-fleury, enamelled green, with fleur-de-lys at the four points, pendent from a gold star, enamelled white, with seven points; in the centre, the Sacred Heart, enamelled crimson. The star is silver, with the badge as above in the centre. Ribbon, green.

ORDER OF THE TOWER AND SWORD.—A five-pointed star, in white enamel, on gold, suspended from a tower, and surrounded by a green-enamelled wreath. Obverse, a sword resting on a wreath of oak, and surrounded by the legend, *Valor, Lealdade e Merito*. Reverse, an open book; on one page, the arms of Portugal; on the other, *Carta Constitucional da Monarquia*; surrounded

by the legend, *Pelo Rei e pela Lei*. Ribbon, dark blue.

See also Portuguese Cross (page 32).

SARDINIA.

ORDER OF ST. MAURICE AND ST. LAZARUS.—Instituted, as a Military Order, in 1816. A gold cross, enamelled white, for St. Maurice, with the green-enamelled cross of St. Lazarus in the angles. Ribbon, green. The cross is suspended from a golden wreath of oak and laurel.

MEDAL FOR CRIMEA AL VALORE MILITARE.—See page 68.

SICILY.

ORDER OF ST. FERDINAND.—Given for services in 1800. The badge is a gold star, formed of six groups of golden rays, six Bourbon lilies intervening, and a Royal crown above. Obverse, an enamelled figure of St. Ferdinand, crowned and robed, surrounded by a dark blue enamelled circle, charged in gold letters with the words, *Fidei et Merito*. Reverse, *Ferd. IV. Inst. anno 1800*. Ribbon, blue, with red edges.

SPAIN.

ORDER OF CHARLES III.—Given for services in 1811. The badge is an eight-pointed, gold star, enamelled white, with gold fleur-de-lys between the angles; a green, enamelled wreath is attached to the top for suspension. The centre contains a figure of the Virgin Mary. On the reverse are the letters *C. C. III.*, and the motto, *Virtuti et Merito*, surrounded by a laurel wreath. The ribbon is striped blue and white,

watered silk. The star is of silver, with centre similar to the badge.

ORDER OF SAN FERNANDO.—Given for services in 1811. The cross is gold, enamelled white, with four arms, and suspended from the top by a laurel wreath, enamelled green. Obverse, an enamelled figure of St. Ferdinand; and within a blue-enamelled circle, the words, *Al Merito Militar*. Reverse, two gloves under a crown, on a light blue ground, surrounded by a dark blue circle, incised *La patria*. Ribbon, crimson, with orange edges.

Silver, engraved crosses were also given to non-commissioned officers.

ORDER OF MARIA ISABELLA LOUISA.—A silver cross, given for services during the Carlist War of 1835-7. Permission to wear it was given in 1843 (20th January). In the centre, a monogram, formed of the letters *M. I. L.* Suspended from a ring and a crown. Ribbon, light blue.

ORDER OF ISABELLA THE CATHOLIC.—A four-pointed star, enamelled crimson, with gold radiations between the points of the star; in the centre, a device within a green-enamelled laurel wreath. Ribbon, yellow and white.

CROSS FOR TALAVERA.—A gold cross of eight points, enamelled white; golden balls at each point. The obverse and reverse are inscribed, *Talavera 28 de Julio de 1809*. The medal is worn suspended from a gold crown by a crimson and black ribbon. It was founded on the 8th December, 1810.

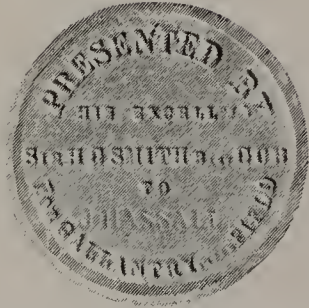
CROSS FOR CIUDAD RODERIGO.—A gold, eight-pointed cross, enamelled white, with blue borders, and having a golden ball at each point; in the centre of the obverse, a tower on a red ground, in a white circle. Reverse,



48TH FOOT REGIMENTAL MEDAL.



SIR H. G. SMITH'S GALLANTRY IN THE
FIELD MEDAL (OBSERVE).



SIR H. G. SMITH'S GALLANTRY IN THE
FIELD MEDAL (REVERSE).

Valor acreditado en Ciudad Roderigo, on a white ground, surrounded by a gold circle. The cross is worn, suspended by a mural crown, from a blue ribbon. Officers received the medal in gold, privates in silver. Only those who served in the Sortie of the 10th July, 1810, received the cross.

CROSS FOR ALBUHERA.—Instituted on the 1st March, 1815. A gold cross of four points, enamelled red, and suspended from a laurel wreath; a white, enamelled centre, surrounded by a blue circle, with the word *Albuhera*. Ribbon, scarlet, with blue edges.

MEDAL FOR ST. SEBASTIAN.—See page 39.

MEDAL FOR BAGUR AND PALAMOS.—See page 33.

TURKEY.

CRIMEA.—See page 66.

GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL.—See page 67.

GOLD MEDAL, 1801.—See page 26.

KARS.—See page 68.

MEDJIDIE.—See pages 70 and 83.

OSMANIEH.—A seven-pointed star, of gold, enamelled green, a gold ball on each point of the star; between each of the arms three silver radiations; in the centre, a Turkish inscription, surrounded by a green-enamelled band, with Turkish inscription in gold letters. A crescent, star, and ring for suspension. Ribbon, green, with red stripe near the edges. Given to a few high officers for services during the Crimean and Egyptian campaigns. There are four classes of this Order.

ST. JEAN D'ACRE.—See page 41.

SILISTRIA.—See page 67.



MISCELLANEOUS MEDALS.



ONE of the following medals having been awarded to British soldiers or sailors whilst on active service, they will be classed by themselves as above.

SIR H. G. SMITH'S "GALLANTRY IN THE FIELD."—Given to thirty men of the Cape Mounted Rifles and levies.

Obverse, a lion; above, a wreath; below, 1851. Reverse, *Presented by His Excellency Sir H. G. Smith, Bart., G.C.B., to ——— for gallantry in the field.* A small, silver medal, with silver bar for suspension. Ribbon, dark blue, with red edges.

ORDER OF MERIT (INDIA).—Given to native officers and soldiers for personal bravery. It is divided into three classes:

(1) An eight-pointed, gold star, on a blue-enamelled centre; two crossed swords, and *Reward of Valour*; the whole surrounded by a gold laurel wreath.

(2) A similar design to the above, but the star is silver instead of gold.

(3) A silver star, with blue, enamelled centre; silver swords and wreath.

The reverse of the star is engraved, *1st*, *2nd*, and

3rd class order of merit respectively. The ribbon is blue, with red edges.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Obverse, a tiger in the jungle; in the exergue, 1863. Reverse, *Rifle Association of India*, within a laurel wreath; the recipient's name engraved. A silver medal.

GARIBALDI'S VOLUNTEERS.—Obverse, an eagle, and S.P.Q.R. on a scroll; legend, *Ai prodi cui fu duce Garibaldi*. Reverse, *Il Municipio palermitano Rivedicato, M.D.C.C.C.LX.*, within a laurel wreath; legend, *Marsala, Calatafimi, Palermo*. A silver medal. Ribbon, red, with yellow edges; on the ribbon, the arms of Sicily, in silver.

CANADA—MERITORIOUS SERVICE.—Silver medals. (1) Obverse, a map of Canada; above, *Upper Canada*; below, *preserved*. Reverse, *For merit, 1815*, within a laurel wreath; legend, *Presented by a grateful country*.

(2) Obverse, a lion couchant and a beaver, a river in the foreground, an eagle hovering over them; legend, *Upper Canada preserved*. Reverse, the same as on the previous medal.

MAGDALA MEDAL.—(1) Obverse, a draped female figure, supporting a Union Jack in her left hand, and holding out a laurel wreath in her right hand; on the left, a shield, and a regiment of infantry in the background at target-practice, the targets, hills, and trees, in the distance. Inscription encircling the whole, *Prize Presented by the Right Honourable Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.* Reverse, a plain centre, surrounded by *Best Shot, Native Troops, Bengal Presidency*. A bronze, gilt medal.

(2) Obverse, a laurel wreath, in the centre of which is the inscription, *The Magdala Medal*, surrounded by *Presented by General Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B.*,

Commander-in-Chief in India. Reverse, same as on No. 1. A bronze, gilt medal.

GENEVA CROSS.—A medal was given by the French Government, in 1870-1, to those who succoured the wounded, and as many English doctors and civilians received it, it is worthy of notice here. The medal is in the form of a Roman cross, and is cast in bronze. It is inscribed, in raised letters, *Société Française de secours aux blessés des armées de terre et de mer*; above, 1870; below, 1871. The reverse is plain, and sometimes has the name engraved. The ribbon is white, with a red Geneva Cross in the centre. One of these medals was presented to, and is worn by, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

TRAINING-SHIP MEDALS.—(1) "CHICHESTER." Obverse, a figure of Hope, leaning on an anchor, a ship in the background. Reverse, *Chichester training-ship; presented by the committee to ——— for good conduct while on board the ship.*

(2) Obverse, the same as the above. Reverse, *Presented to ——— on his return from a second voyage with good character. Chichester training-ship.*

Both these are silver medals, with a ring for suspension. The ribbon is blue.

(3) "IMPLACABLE." Obverse, a man-of-war in full sail. Reverse, *H.M.S. Implacable; reward of merit, within a wreath of oak.*

(4) "INDEFATIGABLE." Obverse, *Liverpool training-ship, "Indefatigable."* Reverse, *Presented by ——— to ——— for general proficiency. Date of award.*

(5) Training-Ship: Obverse: in the centre, a crown and anchor; legend, *Royal Naval Training-Ship.* Reverse, *Presented to ——— as a reward of merit, surrounded by a wreath of laurel.*

(6) "WORCESTER." Obverse, a full-rigged ship; legend, *Thames Marine Officers' Training-Ship, Worcester*. Reverse, recipient's name and the date engraved; legend, *General Good Conduct*.

All the above (Nos. 3 to 6) are silver medals, and have a clasp consisting of two dolphins. The ribbon is blue.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOL.—Obverse, bust of Lord Nelson; legend, *Palmarum qui meruit ferat*. Reverse, *Greenwich Hospital School:—For Attainments and Good Conduct*.

Others are met with, of different sizes, having the obverse similar, but on the reverse, *For Natural Science; Good Conduct, &c.*

HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL.—Obverse, a harp and crown; legend, *Royal Hibernian Military School*. Reverse, *Fear God, Honor the King, Continued Good Conduct*. A silver medal, with red ribbon.

MARINE SOCIETY.—Obverse, a figure of Britannia holding a young sailor by the hand; legend, *Marine Society, Instituted M.D.C.C.L.V.I.; in the exergue, Incorporated M.D.C.C.X.X.I.I.* Reverse, *Reward of Merit to ———*, surrounded by a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles. A silver-plated medal, with a narrow, dark blue ribbon.

LIFE-SAVING MEDALS.



HERE are now many of these, and as they are not confined to soldiers and sailors, but are also available for civilians, a detailed description of them all hardly comes within the scope of this work. The principal ones are as follow :

THE ALBERT MEDAL was instituted in 1866 for saving life at sea, and in 1877 it was extended for saving life on land. It is divided into two classes :

(1) The first class, for saving life at sea, consists of a gold, oval badge, enamelled in dark blue, with a monogram of *V.* and *A.* interlaced with a gold anchor ; it is surrounded by a bronze garter, inscribed, in raised gold letters, *For gallantry in saving life at sea*, and surmounted by the late Prince Consort's crown. For saving life on land the badge is enamelled crimson, and the anchor is omitted in the monogram. The inscription also has the words *on land* substituted for *at sea*.

(2) The second class, in both cases, is exactly similar in design to the above, but is entirely of bronze.

The medals for saving life at sea are worn with a dark blue ribbon with four white stripes, and for similar deeds on land, with crimson and four white stripes. The stripes in both cases are longitudinal.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—Obverse, a naked child (a mantle flowing from the left shoulder), holding a torch in the right hand; above, the legend, *Lateat Scintillula Forsan*; below, *Soc. Lond. in Resuscitat Intermortuorum, Instit. M.DCCLXXIV*. Reverse, *Vit. ob. Serv. D. D. Soc. Reg. Hum.*, surrounded by an oak wreath; the legend, *Hoc Proetium Cive Servato Tulit*, is round the outside of the wreath.

There are various sizes of this medal, in gold, silver-gilt, silver, and bronze. It is worn with a dark blue ribbon.

BOARD OF TRADE: FOR GALLANTRY IN SAVING LIFE.—Obverse, the head of the Queen, surrounded by the legend, *Awarded by the Board of Trade for Gallantry in Saving Life*; below, *V.R.* Reverse, a figure of a man holding on to a spar in the water, and signalling to a lifeboat in the distance, a man supporting a rescued sailor, and a woman and child seated on a rock. A very large, silver medal, worn with a blue ribbon.

LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY.—(1) Obverse, a man on a floating piece of a wreck, rescuing a woman and child. Legend, *Lord, save us; we perish*. Reverse, the arms of Liverpool, surrounded by an oak wreath. Legend, *Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, 1839*. A large, silver medal.

(2) A smaller one, of similar design and metal.

(3) Obverse, a man rescuing a woman and child, and surrounded by the legend, *Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, 1839*, on an ornamental border.

Reverse, the recipient's name, and date of the action, surrounded by an oak wreath. An oval, silver medal, suspended from a silver bar and the arms of Liverpool.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—Obverse, head of King George IV., or of Queen Victoria, according to the time when the medal was issued; legend, *Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, George IV. (or Victoria), Patron, 1824 (or 1837)*. Reverse, three men in a boat, rescuing a sailor; legend, *Let not the deep swallow me up*. The medal is silver, and is also met with in bronze. It is worn with a blue ribbon.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Obverse, in the centre a bust of Nelson on a medal; also a medallion, on which is engraved a shipwreck; above, a laurel wreath, a Union Jack, and St. George's ensign, with *S. F.* in the upper quarter. On the right a mortar, and on the left an anchor; above, a crown; below, the seashore, with a wreck in the distance. In the foreground, two men rescuing a body from the sea; the whole surrounded by the legend, *Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society*; in the exergue, *Established A.D. 1839, Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1850*. Reverse, *Presented for Heroic Exertions in Saving Life from Drowning. Job xxix. 13*, surrounded by the legend, *England expects every man will do his duty*. A silver medal, with two dolphins for clasp. Ribbon, light blue.

TAYLEUR FUND MEDAL.—Obverse, a shipwreck; legend, *Tayleur Fund for the Succour of Shipwrecked Strangers*. Reverse, the date and location of the deed for which the medal was awarded, also the name of the

recipient. Ribbon, blue, with white edges. These medals are given from a fund which was founded from the surplus of subscriptions raised for the benefit of the survivors of the wreck of the emigrant ship "Tayleur," on the 24th January, 1854, and which was afterwards set apart for the purpose.

ADDENDA.

INDIAN GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL.—To the list of bars given on page 61 should now be added : *Burma, 1887-89.*

EGYPT AND SOUDAN MEDAL (pp. 80-85).—A General Order, dated 2nd January, 1890, authorised a further issue of the Soudan Medal, with a bar inscribed *Gemaizah, 1888*, to all troops who were landed at Suakin before the action of Gemaizah on the 20th December, 1888, and were there on that day; and that the same medal should be granted to all troops who were employed on the Nile at and south of Korosko on the 3rd August, 1889; and that a bar inscribed *Toski, 1889*, be given to all who were present at that action on the 3rd August last. Those officers and men who had already received the Soudan Medal received the new bars only.

To the list of single bars given on p. 85 should now be added : *Gemaizah, 1888*; and *Toski, 1889.*

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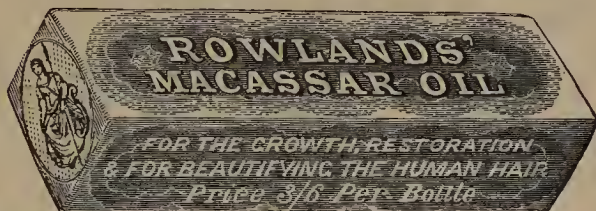
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